

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30, 1845.

CHAS. A. WHEATON, SYRACUSE.

DEAR FRIENDS:—Your letter of inquiry about the case of Sarah Carter, to your brother, Mr. Horace Wheaton, M. C., was put in my hands by him. I suppose it was referred to me, because it seemed appropriately to come within the scope of business assigned to me, therefore, to submit a brief report directly through you to our mutual constituents and associates. I hope the offering will not be wholly destitute of interest or practical value.

Thomas Monroe formerly came from Annapolis, Md., to this city, and was city Postmaster, probably, through the administration of Mr. Monroe, and that of Mr. Adams. Upon the accession of General Jackson and his friends to power, he was displaced. He is now an old man—wealthy—of the higher aristocratic class, and a member of St. John's church, which is within rifle shot of the President's house. Many years ago he bought a woman and her two young daughters from Prince George's county, Md., where they were raised by Bishop Meade! The mother has now been dead some years. One of the children by the name of Sarah, grew to maturity and became the cook and maid of all work in Mr. Monroe's family. She had two daughters by some connection, in respect to which I have received no definite information. One of these daughters, a few years ago, fortunately made her escape from here, and now resides in your village, as I am informed.—The other is still here, a slave, the property of a Mr. Walsh.

The week that Com. Decatur was killed by Com. Barron in a duel, which I find to be the 22d March, 1820, a man by the name of Luke Carter, who had obtained his freedom, went to live with Mr. Monroe, as his coachman.—Subsequently he became the husband of Sarah, who has been before referred to. He has continued to serve Mr. Monroe on wages from that time up to last October—twenty-five years and a half—without reproach or complaint. The Carters have reared five children, who served the old master's family as they became old enough. Mr. Monroe, for many years past, has rented them a small tenement at the corner of his yard, for which Carter paid him two dollars a month regularly deducted from his wages, which were twelve. The children have all been provided for by the father and the extra exertions of the mother. Mr. Monroe has never paid a dollar for them in any way, has never provided food or clothes—Carter's wages have all been consumed in bringing up the family. In the meantime the eldest daughter of this family had reared seven children of her own. These two families, as you perceive, consisted of Sarah Carter and five children—her oldest daughter, Mary, also having seven children—in all, thirteen. Some day in October last, Mr. Monroe, without a previous hint to them, or any alleged reason, sold these families to Williams, the broker in humanity in this city. By the way, Monroe owns the sex, as it is called, and rents it to Williams, on a lease of five years at a time. Immediately Williams ran them off to Richmond.—Poor Carter had not an opportunity to say farewell, or shed a father's and husband's tear over them at parting.

In a day or two, however—as soon as he could recover a little from the stunning effect of the calamity, by which he had been so suddenly stricken down, he followed them to Richmond. He found them, and learned they had been sold on the block to a trader from Nashville, and were destined to the Georgia market in the first instance. He applied to Wilson, the trader, to know on what terms he would sell his family to him. He consented to take \$3,650 for them, and gave Carter a memorandum to that effect, but afterwards, by a trick, got it away from him. Carter, half beside himself, uncertain what to do, came back again, and for a few days tried to resign himself, as best he could, to this overwhelming cup of sorrow. He could not eat—sleep fled from his eyes—after consulting with his friends, and obtaining some articles of necessity and comfort to carry to his family, he started back and found them near Richmond, at a little place called Manchester. He applied again to purchase them, and was told by Wilson that a man in Richmond would buy them all, and they could live there together. The partner of Wilson went with Carter and his wife, under the pretence of finding the purchaser. Cunningly he got them separated, and locked Sarah up in one of the jails. The husband finding his wife locked up, and suspecting some trick, immediately returned to his children, whom he found brot out of the jail, and ready to start for Georgia. They were expecting their mother—amidst shrieks and tears which broke his heart, the poor father was compelled to tear himself away from his children, and set his eyes upon them for the last time.

He soon found that Wilson had swapped off his wife to one Botts, who is the Postmaster at Manchester. They had been started off in the morning in pursuit of a purchaser, for the sake of getting Sarah away from her children. Botts consented to take two hundred and fifty dollars for the wife, and a Mrs. Wals, of this city, whose husband is absent in South America, advanced the money—taking a bill of sale of Sarah—on condition it should be repaid in March.

Sarah Carter is a woman of good character and one of uncommon smartness in her condition. She hopes, with a mother's heart, yet to redeem her children from bondage! She is willing to wash night and day to accomplish it. Her age is about fifty-two—has a hale, good constitution. Luke Carter is a man of about seventy years of age—his character for integrity and uprightness is unimpeachable—his understanding is uncommonly strong and clear for one with his advantages—he made a profession of religion in the Methodist church, a little before the burning of the capitol and the skirmish with the British at Bladensburg, in August, 1814, and has maintained it without taint or reproach to this time—more than thirty-one years.

There are eleven jails in Richmond, the capitol of Virginia, which are constantly crowded with victims. The railroad train here arrives without a freight of misery. A day never passes, without sales in the streets, from the auctioneers. The Sabbath is the day of greatest activity in the traffic. The screams and wailing of sundered families, the crack of the driver's whip, and the echoes of the auctioneer's infernal voice are perpetually commingled in terrific din. I have no appeal to make in behalf of Sarah Carter. The tale is told, and cannot fail to be understood. Those whose hearts prompt them to give for her relief, can entrust their benevolences to you, or send them directly to me, and they will be faithfully applied. Without donations from the North she will still be a miserable slave.

I have thus stated this case at length—too minutely, perhaps, it will be thought—not because there is in it any hardship or infliction more appalling than is to be met with every day and in every instance of human bondage. My object in doing it is two-fold. We are apt to regard the cruelties and atrocities of slavery as a great, abstract whole, and therefore they fail to make the impress-

ion upon our sensibilities, which would impel us to determined action. Here are the features of a single case, in no way peculiar, but naturally, and inevitably arising out of the relation of Master and slave. I regard it too of great consequence to bring every act of this sort, well defined, distinctly to the public attention, with names, places and dates. In this way we have driven the infamous trade to a great extent from this District, and must now follow it up, and attack it in the capitol of the "Old Dominion," now its strong hold. I have no comments to make. I had intended to have some pretty plain talk about stupid and shuffling ministers and churches at the North, and also about hard-hearted, selfish politicians, and unthinking citizens, by whose consent and co-operation the slaves are made such, but I leave to you and others to draw such inferences as this case will justify. I have just returned from an interview with this outraged and suffering family, and am filled with inexpressible grief and shame! You have long been, my friend, one of the few unshrinking advocates of the crushed slave. It has cost you time, money, caste and popularity; but I do not believe you will ever regret any efforts put forth in this cause. If there is anything sweet and blessed in the domestic relations—if Christ's gospel is not a dream—if the idea of eternal rewards is not a delusion, I am sure you will rejoice most of all in this part of your history.

With a brother's heart,
Yours,
W. L. C.

Intelligence from Rev. William Raymond.

While our last number was in press, we received letters, &c., from Mr. Raymond, of recent date, and deeply regretted that we were unable, on account of the pre-occupation of our columns, to give our readers even an abstract of their contents. This beloved brother was alive and in good health. Mr. R. was better than she had been, though constitutionally feeble. The mission family were in good health and spirits. Mr. Raymond believes, and furnishes abundant evidence to corroborate his opinion, that the mission has already proved a great blessing to Africa, and that the prospect of its usefulness increases every day. As stated in a previous number, the English missionaries at Sierra Leone cherish a high regard for Mr. R., and have borne testimony to his devotedness, zeal, judiciousness, and success as a missionary. They think also that under God he has been instrumental in preserving the tribes from war, and in abolishing, to a considerable extent, the internal slave-trade in Sherbro, the district of country in which the mission is located. Mr. R. does not shun to declare the whole gospel. In the presence of kings and chiefs, who have long prosecuted wars and the slave trade, he boldly declares that God is angry with those who practice such things, and will bring them to judgment. They tremble while hearing God's warnings and denunciations from His faithful ambassador. The king of the immediate vicinity avowed to Mr. R. that he was afraid of divine judgments. In no case has Mr. R., as we believe, kept back the truth, winked at evil practices, or refrained from preaching the entire gospel, even when slave-traders and men of war have been his hearers. No human policy has influenced him; he has given no toleration to war or the slave-trade, because in the country where he labors they are "organic sins," to use a current phrase, though an obvious misnomer. Herein he has been an example to other American missionaries worthy of their imitation, and thus has he done all in his power to exalt the Lord among the heathen. The friends of the mission and of missions that embrace fully anti-slavery principles, have great occasion to rejoice and be thankful, and to praise the Lord of missions for all He has done through the instrumentality of our esteemed brother, and for all the encouraging prospects that beckon him forward, and inspire with fresh hopes of success the friends of the cause.—Union Missionary.

Miss Dix.

We find in the last number of the Christian Examiner, an excellent article on Miss Dix's Remarks on Prisons and Prison Discipline. The writer referring to the peculiar and exalted labors of this indefatigable lady in the cause of humanity, says:

"Miss Dix's labors embrace the penitentiaries, jails, almshouses, poor-houses and asylums for the insane, throughout the Northern and Middle States; all of which she has visited, turning always a face of gentleness even towards crime, in the hope of comforting the unfortunate, of softening their hard lot, of sweetening their bitter cup, while she obtained such information with regard to their condition, as might when properly represented, draw towards them the attention of the public. This labor of love she has pursued earnestly; devotedly, sparing neither time nor strength, neglecting no person, however abject or lowly, frequenting the cells of all, and by word and deed seeking to strengthen their hearts. The melody of her voice still sounds in our ears, as she read in the long corridor of the Philadelphia Penitentiary a Psalm of consolation; nor will that scene be quickly effaced from the memory of any who were then present. Her Memorials, addressed to the Legislatures of different States, have divulged a mass of facts, derived from her personal and most minute observation, particularly with regard to the treatment of the insane, which were remarkably calculated to arouse the sensibilities of a humane people. She is in herself alone a whole Prison Discipline Society. To her various efforts may be applied, without suspicion of exaggeration, those magical words in which Burke has commemorated the kindred charity of Howard when he says that he travelled 'not to survey the sumptuousness of palaces, nor the stately mansions of temples; not to make accurate measurements of the remains of ancient grandeur, nor to collect medals, nor to collate manuscripts; but to dive into the depths of dungeons; to plunge into the infection of hospitals; to plunge into the maelstrom of sorrow and pain; to take the gauge and dimensions of misery; depression and contempt; to remember the forgotten; to attend to the neglected; to visit the forsaken and to compare and to collate the distresses of men.'"

TIRRELL ON THE WAY HOME.—The ship Washburn cleared at New Orleans for New York on the 12th inst., having on board Albert J. Tirrell, charged with the murder of Maria A. Bickford.

Elder Knapp, the celebrated revivalist, has received and accepted a call to preach in the new Baptist church erected last summer near the capitol in State street, Albany.

LIBERTY STANDARD.

"Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof."—Leviticus 25: 10.

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NO. 27.

For the Liberty Standard.

MR. WILLEY:—As some allusion was made by Mr. Lovejoy in his remarks at the late meeting in Hallowell to the opinions of Prof. Pond, I would thank you to insert the following article from the New England Patriot, in which the Professor gives himself his views of the power and recent action of the American Board on the subject of slavery.

Augusta, Jan'y 29, 1846. B. T.

From the New England Patriot.

DR. POND ON SLAVERY.

Relations of the American Board to Slavery.

The mission churches referred to as containing slaveholders, are those among the Cherokee and Choctaw Indians. For the churches of the former tribe, there are about fifteen who hold slaves; in the churches of the latter, about twenty.

These churches have long been under the charge of missionaries distinguished for their intelligence, prudence and piety; and it will appear, I think, on examination, that not only their circumstances, but their administration in view of circumstances—I mean so far as slavery is concerned—has thus far been very like to that of the Apostles. The Apostles found slavery existing, and by law established, in the countries which they visited; and our missionaries to the Cherokees and Choctaws found the same among them. The Apostles did not approve of slavery, or give their sanction to it. So far from this, they proclaimed a religion, the fundamental principles of which were directly opposed to every form of slavery. So our missionaries to the Indians, so far from giving their sanction to slavery, have omitted no proper opportunity of bearing their testimony against it. More than twenty years ago they discontinued the practice of hiring slaves, even when the slaves desired them to do it, lest the continuance of such a practice "should go to encourage slavery among the Indians." It is manifest from the published letters of these missionaries, that they are decidedly anti-slavery in their feelings and views. In our intercourse with the Indians says Mr. Byington, "we converse about all the evils and dangers of slavery." The Gospel, too, which they preach, like that of the inspired Apostles, in its great and fundamental principles, goes to cut up all slavery at the root.

Until these principles should have time to operate, and bring forth their appropriate results, we have seen that the Apostles tolerated the existing slavery. Or they so far tolerated it, as to preach the Gospel to masters and slaves alike; and when any were converted, and gave evidence of piety, they received both alike to the communion of the church. And this is precisely the course which our missionaries have pursued. "Both masters and slaves," says Mr. Burdick, "I received on the same principle, viz. on the ground of their faith in the Lord Jesus Christ." "When any," says Mr. Wright, "whether masters or servants, have given evidence of a saving change of heart, of repentance and faith in the Lord Jesus Christ, they have been received."

After such persons had been received, the Apostles gave appropriate religious instruction to both masters and slaves, endeavoring, so far as possible, to mediate the condition of the latter, and to render the relation between them more tolerable to both. And so in the case of our missionaries to the Indians. Says Mr. Byington, "we give such instructions to masters and servants as are contained in the Epistles; and yet not in a way to give the subject a peculiar prominence; because then we might seem to be personal, as there are usually but one or two slaveholders at our meetings." "Our instructions," says Mr. Wright, "public and private, direct and indirect, have been such as are found in the Bible. As a spiritual watchman, I have endeavored to comply with the direction in Ezekiel, 'Therefore, hear the word from my mouth, and give them warning from me.'"

Nor have these scriptural instructions been without good results. "The effect of the introduction of Christian knowledge among the Indians, so far as masters and slaves have come under instruction, has been highly beneficial in respect to the character and conduct of both. The condition of the slaves has been greatly meliorated. So far as the amount of labor required of them, the food, clothing and houses furnished for them, kind, social intercourse with them, regard for the domestic and family relations and affections, and for their comfort generally, and opportunities afforded for religious instruction and worship, are concerned—the missionaries think that instances of serious delinquency are very rare among their church members. Should any church member who has servants under him, be chargeable with cruelty, injustice, or unkindness towards them—should he neglect what is essential to their present comfort or their eternal welfare—or should he in any manner transgress the instructions which the Apostles give concerning the conduct of a master, he would be admonished by the church, and unless he should repent, he would be excommunicated."

Thus far, as I have said, the circumstances and the conduct of our missionaries to these Indians have been in close conformity to those of the inspired Apostles. Accordingly, as might have been expected, God has signally honored them with the tokens of his favor. No missionaries from the American churches, with the exception of those to the Sandwich Islands, have been so richly blessed. It remains for these beloved brethren to follow out the plan of the inspired Apostles as strictly as they have hitherto adhered to it; and for their patrons to see to it that this is done.

We have seen that the Apostles never contemplated that slavery should be a permanent institution under the Gospel. From the nature of the case, they must have known that it could not be. They might as well have supposed that Judaism, with all its rites and ceremonies, would be permanent. They were willing to tolerate and regulate slavery for a time, till the great principles they inculcated could work its overthrow. But these principles, they knew, must work its overthrow, as in fact they did in a great measure, after a season.

Now let our missionaries to the South Western Indians proceed upon the same principle. Let them not settle down under the conclusion, that as slavery has already an existence in their churches, it must continue there forever, or for an indefinite period.—It must not be suffered to continue there indefinitely, or for any considerable length of time. It is but tolerated for a season, till the principles of the Gospel shall have time to eradicate it. Let, then, these principles be applied and urged, and the work of eradication be consummated as speedily as possible.

The patrons of these missions do not wish a change to be attempted prematurely and violently, in a way to effect more harm than good. But they do wish, and pray, and expect, that slavery will ere long disappear from these mission churches; that it shall be rooted out, so soon as it can be peacefully and quietly done—so soon as it can be done on proper Christian principles. They have no idea, and by no possibility can they be brought to entertain the idea, that slavery is to settle down upon these beloved churches, or on any others gathered by their missionaries from among the heathen, as a permanent institution. It can be tolerated for a reasonable time; but it must be only for a time, and the less time the better for all concerned.

Such is the view of the case to which I have been brought, from a consideration of all the facts which have come to my knowledge, and from a diligent and prayerful examination of the Scriptures; and such, I am glad to see, is the view of the Board as indicated in their late Report on the subject. Though I should have been more glad, and I think the Report would have been more satisfactory to the friends of missions generally, if this view had been exhibited with greater distinctness and prominence, still, the intention of the instrument is sufficiently evident, on a fair and candid interpretation; and it is believed to be in strict accordance with the views which have been given here.

There is one other point in the Report which seems to me to require explanation, because it is liable to be misunderstood. Under the third and fourth of the general principles laid down for the conduct of missions, to the Committee, or the Board intend to say that the Christian ordinances can in no case be denied to professed converts from among the heathen, after they shall have given evidence of piety? Or do they only intend to establish a general rule; meaning that, while these ordinances are in no case to be administered where evidence of piety is wanting, they are in general to be administered where such evidence exists; of which evidence, as well as of other qualifications for church membership, the missionaries and their churches are the proper judges? The former is what some have understood them to say, while the latter is probably the sense intended. At any rate, if the latter is not the designed signification, I should doubt the propriety of the third principle or rule. How often do we find persons in Christian lands, who give more or less evidence of piety who, on account of some peculiarity of creed, or infirmity of character, we decline receiving to the communion of our churches? Cases of a similar kind would be even more likely to occur among the half instructed heathen. Our missionaries at the Sandwich Islands decline receiving those to their churches who make use of tobacco. Yet who will say that the use of tobacco is in all cases inconsistent with piety, even at the Sandwich Islands? Our missionaries to India would refuse to receive a converted Brahmin to the church who should insist on retaining caste. Yet may not a Brahmin be converted, and give some decisive evidence of it, while he is not yet sufficiently enlightened to see the necessity of breaking caste? It is obviously true that none, whether in heathen or Christian lands, should be received to the church, until they furnish satisfactory evidence of piety, and that of such evidence as of all other qualifications, the pastors, the missionaries, and their churches, (where such exist) are the proper judges. But it is not so clear that the ordinances of religion may in no case, and in no particular case, be denied to those who furnish evidence of piety; nor is such, as I understand it, the intention of the Report.

On the whole, this Report, rightly interpreted and understood, is one of great value to the churches, and to the cause of missions. It was prepared by some of the best and wisest men in this land, or in any other; its principles are of far reaching influence; and they are those of the Bible which will stand the test. It ought to be satisfactory to all the friends and patrons of the Board, and to a vast majority of them it undoubtedly is so.

But some, it is said, are not satisfied; and are anxiously inquiring, *What shall we do?* They feel under obligations to help forward the cause of missions, but see not how they can contribute for the support of churches with which slaveholders are permitted, even temporarily, to retain a connexion. Taking it for granted that there are some pious persons, whose consciences are really straitened on this subject, and who are honestly seeking to know their duty, I will offer a few words, in conclusion, with a view to their benefit.

In the first place, let them not connect themselves with the Union Missionary Society, so called, until they have satisfied themselves as to its real character and prospects of usefulness. If a Society, founded on the principle of embracing all denominations of Christians, or at least all who choose to consider themselves evangelical—in which are, or may be, yoked up together, not only Congregationalists and Presbyterians, but Baptists and Methodists of all sorts, Episcopalians, Christians, Perfectionists, Campbellites, with a large infusion of Come-Outers, and perhaps some Unitarians and Universalists—is such a Society likely to proceed harmoniously and efficiently, for any great length of time, in prosecuting the work of Foreign Missions? Will any thing be gained, even on the score of purity, by leaving the American Board, and going into such a connexion? If there are some things in relation to the Board which you cannot approve, will you not encounter evils as many and as great (if not much greater) in the new connexion of which we speak?

You should inquire, too, whether the Directors of the new Society are men of such wisdom, discretion, sound judgment and experience, that they can safely be entrusted with the work of missions. Has enough been already accomplished by the Union Society, to warrant the anticipation of future success? Is a word, will your funds, be thrown into the treasury of this Society, which will be better than thrown away? I decide nothing in regard to either of these inquiries. I merely suggest them for the consideration of Christian friends, who feel some difficulty in regard to the American Board, and may be inclined to patronize another Society.

Again, these friends should not undertake to get up a new organization—another Foreign Missionary Society, without counting the cost. To create a division among the friends of missions, and thereby incur the hazard of competition, of rivalry, of unfriendly if not angry feelings, of unkind remarks, and of constant interfering agencies, is no light matter. Will the benefits realized be sufficient to compensate for such an amount of mischief? Besides, it is not so easy as some may think, to organize a new Foreign Missionary Society, and furnish it with suit-

able directors, and get it into extended and successful operation. Such an enterprise must be attended, not only with great labor, but with great expense. Is the necessity for it sufficiently urgent to justify such expense?

But the question will be repeated, *What shall we do?* We ought to do something for the conversion of the world to Christ, and we cannot contribute for the support of churches in which slavery is tolerated, even for a season. Nor need you, my friends, and in the support of such churches, even though you continue your contributions to the American Board. This Board has now some hundred missionary stations, scattered over every part of the heathen world; while the evil of which you complain attaches to only two of their missions—those among the Cherokee and Choctaw Indians. Now it is only for you to select some other one or more of the Missions—that to China, or India, or Southern Western Africa, or Syria, or Persia, or Constantinople, or the islands of the sea—here, surely is ground for a good selection; I repeat, it is only for you to select the mission you prefer, and appropriate your contributions for the support of that. In this way, you would be as effectually rid of those mission churches, which you regard as infected with the taint of slavery, as though you went into some other organization. At the same time, you would avoid all the hazards and evils of a division, and would have the satisfaction of continuing your contributions in those same great and fruitful channels in which they have so long been accustomed to flow.

Allow me, then, to submit this plan of effort for your consideration. I do it with all seriousness and kindness, and I only ask that it may be entertained, on your part, in the same spirit.

Individual Responsibility in War.

"When war is duly declared, it is not merely a war between this and the adverse government in their political characters. Every man is, in judgment of law, a party to the acts of his own government, and a war between the two governments of nations, is a war between all the individuals of the one, and all the individuals of which the other nation is composed. Government is the representative of the will of the people, and acts for the whole society. This is the theory of all governments; and the best writers on the law of nations concur in the doctrine, that when the sovereign of a State declares war against another sovereign, it implies that the whole nation declares war, and that all the subjects of the one are enemies to all the subjects of the other. Very important consequences concerning the obligations of subjects are deducible from this principle.—Kent.

If life is taken in an unjust war, who of us can say, it was not I that did it?

An Apostate from Liberty.

The Hon. Stephen C. Phillips, in his very able lecture against the Annexation of Texas, thus describes a melancholy case:

"To provide for her future welfare, to secure the development of her great natural resources, to enable Kentucky to start upon a fair race with her sister Ohio, and to redeem and purify the popular character, it was clear to the minds of her most intelligent citizens that she must discontinue herself from slavery; and as the leading advocate of this policy, with his judgment enlightened by his heart, the young HENRY CLAY presented his first claims to the public admiration and gratitude. But with the combined efforts of the economist and the patriot, not unassisted by the prayers of the Christian—with a clear view of results with all the persuasions and inducements, could be addressed to the citizens, the proposal was rejected; and Kentucky, and, most unfortunately, Mr. Clay with her became committed to an interested and political devotion to slavery."

"COMMITTED TO AN INTERESTED AND POLITICAL DEVOTION TO SLAVERY." How graphic and how true a portrait of Henry Clay.—And yet Mr. Phillips blamed the devoted friends of liberty, in 1844, for refusing to give their votes to elevate this apostate to the presidency!—Emancipator.

The South Carolina Famine.

We mentioned a few days since that great numbers of the citizens of South Carolina were leaving the state in consequence of the great failure of crops there caused by the drought last season. The following table exhibits the number compelled to leave their homes for other places:

Emigration.—Spartanburg, whites 3000, slaves 250, corn 80,000 bushels.
Union, whites 400, slaves 150, corn 40,000 bushels.
York, whites 500, slaves 100, corn 40,000 bushels.
Lancaster, whites 100, slaves 25, corn 24,000 bushels.
Fairfield, whites 100, slaves 200, corn 30,000 bushels.
Chester, whites 300, slaves 50, corn 40,000 bushels.
Newberry, whites 20, slaves 10, corn 25,000 bushels.
Laurens, whites 200, slaves 45, corn 40,000 bushels.
Abbeville, whites 100, slaves 50, corn 30,000 bushels.

The quantities of corn named are the amounts formerly produced.

Another paper says:—"With every succeeding work, the accounts from South Carolina, of the extent to which the provision crops of that state have been destroyed by the droughts of last season, become more alarming. The first and immediate effect which it has produced has been the hasty emigration of those whose necessities were stronger than the ties which bound them to their hearths. From the district of Spartanburg alone it is ascertained that upwards of two thousand persons have fled from the destitution which awaited them, to seek in the west some means of support. The condition of those who remain may be conceived, when it is known, that in the whole district not more than one-sixth of the usual provisions has been made, while in many neighborhoods there are entire fields which have produced scarcely a single ear of corn. In this calamity several of the adjacent districts have shared, and though, perhaps, not to the same extent, yet so great is the destitution, that they are unable to provide for the sufferers among themselves, much less for those in other districts."

The Steamship Bangor.—The Thomaston Recorder states that the Steamship Bangor is now nearly ready for service again, and that improvements introduced into her machinery will secure a speed of full thirteen miles an hour.

PREACHING POLITICS.

This age wants prophets of truth and righteousness. Performance of ritual services and priestly offices we have in great abundance. But nothing like a due exposition of popular sins, and an earnest summoning of the people to repentance. Politics must be preached.—The old prophets made politics their leading theme. If salvation is to come to this nation from its giant sins, the prophets of this age must resemble prophets of the past. Says Stuart, in his recent work on the Old Testament:—

Granville Freeman.

"The Jewish prophets were politicians, as well as preachers. Nothing is more common than the history of their interposition in matters that concern the political weal of the Jewish state. On the side of right, justice, humanity, uprightness, sincerity, true kindness, we are always sure to find them. The widow, the orphan, and the oppressed, they are ever ready to succor. They spare none who violate the sacred principles of the moral virtues; we always find them moreover to possess rational and spiritual views of religion. Bigotry and superstition form no ingredients of their character."

"They were unflinching, undeviating Patriots, having the prosperity of their country most deeply at heart. When kings and counselors erred, and formed dangerous alliances, they always remonstrated boldly. They did not even wait to be sent for and consulted, on such occasions. Urged on by the fear of God and the love of country, they spoke with entire freedom on subjects pertaining to the weal of the commonwealth, to the king on his throne even when his menacing execrations were around him, or to the raging multitude who were ready to tear them in pieces."

Ministers of a better dispensation; go and do likewise.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Escape of a Slave from the Robbers.

A correspondent of the Cleveland (Ohio) American gives a thrilling account of the rescue of a young woman from a slave-gang in Washington City, by a gentleman from a free State. It seems that the gentleman and wife was on a visit to their sister who resided in the city. He took with him a young colored girl who resided in the city. He took with him a young colored girl who was free, and who was living with him in the capacity of servant. One evening between sunset and dark a covey of slaves, male and female, tied to a long rope was driven by his lodgings. He stood looking at the disgraceful and monstrous spectacle, when he was startled by a shriek behind him in the house. On entering he found his servant had fainted, and was lying on the floor; he dashed some water into her face, which revived her, when he asked, what was the matter? She replied, "My God! they have got my sister in that coffin." "Hush up!" replied he, "show me which she is, and make no noise about it." He then went into the street, with his knife concealed in his hand, and quietly cutting the cord that bound her to the coffin rope, without any body except the captive seeing it; he then said to her in an angry tone, "Go into the house, you hussy, or I'll knock your d-d brains out." She instantly obeyed—his language and bearing, and her obsequious submission, was in such good keeping with Southern manners, that "the bystanders never suspected that anything was wrong." "The head devil, who had charge of the coffin, was at the other end of the rope, and no noise was taken of the transaction by any body." The gentleman then went into the house, and concealed the fugitive. It was several hours before the cars would start for the North, and the gentleman says they were the longest hours he ever remembered.

About an hour and a half after the girl had been thus far rescued, a horseman was seen passing up the street on a full run,—they had gone some distance from the town before the young woman was missed,—this man, (or rather demon) had returned in search of her; nobody had seen her—nobody knew anything about her—the search was fruitless. They "knew that they had brought her to Washington, and as there were always plenty of people about it, it was impossible she could have escaped in the city;" so he concluded she must have eloped after they got out of the city; and back he went, on a full run, as if "Old Harry" was after him, in order to search the country between the city and the place where they first missed her. He was no sooner gone than our Northern gentleman told the afflicted girl to dress herself in her sister's clothes, and follow him to the Railroad Depot as his servant. Now came the great trial; it was a dangerous experiment for him and her; the scrutiny was severe. Before the cars started the agent came up to her and demanded, "who do you belong to?" She replied, "to Mr. Wals," pointing to him. The agent asked him, "does this wench belong to you?" "Yes sir!" was the laconic reply, with all the haughtiness of a Southern nabob. The gentleman had a sallow complexion, dark hair, grey eyes, and might readily pass for a Southerner; but the direction of the route in which he was traveling, or something else, made the agent hesitate. It was a fearful moment, when the gentleman, assuming all the "chivalry" of which he was capable, and "feeling indignant" at the cruel lot of Southern slaveocracy, his eye flashed fire, as he put his hand into his bosom, (as though he was in the act of drawing an unanswerable argument from his breast pocket) and turning round to the agent, demanded in a tone which made him quail, "do you doubt my word, sir?" To which the agent replied, "oh, no, sir, your word is sufficient." This appeared to calm our friend's resentment, so, lowering his tone, he asked the agent if he did not remember his bringing his servant with him to Washington about a week ago? adding, "you ought to know that banet—your Washington niggers don't often carry such head gear;" at which the agent, smiling, went away, saying, "all's right, sir, all right!" and away went the cars, gentleman, servant and all! and she is now living where the slaveholder will not find her, or, if he does, he dare not take her. Thus was a young woman rescued from "worse than death," and thus was a Northern man made into an abolitionist, which he was not when he left home for the South.—Essex Transcript.

The Louisville Journal of the 20th inst., says:—Miss Dix, in the prosecution of her arduous and persevering efforts for the amelioration of the condition of guilty and afflicted humanity, has arrived in Frankfort. She intends presenting to the Legislature the facts, which, in her course of travels through the State, she has been able to collect relative to the situation of paupers, lunatics, and criminals. We trust that her appeal to the Legislature, if it be as judicious and enlightened as her appeals to the General Assemblies of other States have been, will be promptly and cordially responded to by that body.

The fund appropriated for an Agricultural School in Northampton, by Oliver Smith, cannot be available for the purpose till the expiration of seventy-five years.

FORT JESUP.—More U. S. Troops on the March to Corpus Christi.—We learn from an officer just arrived in town from Fort Jesup, that that post is to be entirely broken up.—The troops now there have received orders to proceed across the country to Corpus Christi.—N. O. Picayune, 14th inst.

Correspondence.

For the Liberty Standard.

WHO WILL ANSWER?

MR. WILLEY:—Feeling rather inquisitive I have asked a few questions. 1st. Is Slavery in accordance with the directions of the Bible?

If it be answered that it is, I will proceed to ask, who are proper subjects of slavery, or for slavery? If it be answered, O! the colored race, I would ask if slavery then be proper, and the colored race the proper subjects, and likewise better off for being slaves, why not take all of the Northern colored people, and sell them into slavery. If I be answered that they can take care of themselves, I ask why not sell those then who cannot take care of themselves.

But if the answer to the first question be that slavery is opposed to the Bible, I ask then, why do not all Christians awake and arise, and declare themselves opposed to it? Why do not all others as ye would that they should do unto you?

The answer to all these questions may be briefly answered, and every true and humble follower of Christ who is laboring in great darkness, must have the same answers. 1st. That slavery is in all its forms opposed to the doctrines of the Bible. 2d. That no race or people are proper subjects for slavery. 3d. That it will be greatly in violation of the golden rule to sell any persons into slavery whether they could take care of themselves or not. 4th. That slavery is in no form better calculated for giving support than freedom.

Another question. Would there ever be any more slavery if every person would do unto others as they would that others should do to them?

Another still. Had we been sold into slavery without any crime or fault of ours, would it be proper for us, in consideration of our prospect of unending slavery for ourselves, and our posterity, to desire to escape therefrom and to put those desires in practice, were an opportunity to present itself?

And if it would not be improper for us under such circumstances to desire and plan to escape, should we regard a person as doing unto us what he would have us do unto him should he attempt to hinder us or refuse to lend us aid?

In conclusion, Mr. Editor, let me say, that I do not believe that there is a person in existence who, were he sold into slavery without crime, would not escape if possible, and would regard any person hindering or refusing to lend aid as neither benevolent or christian like.

Such being my views, I cannot but wonder that these martyrs who are sacrificed on the altar of human slavery, such as Torrey, Walker, and others, have no more prayers for their relief and release, and no more sympathy for their sufferings, by those professing to be Christians. Yours, J. W. HALE.

January 19th, 1845.

For the Liberty Standard.

The undersigned would hereby acknowledge the reception of a generous donation presented by the friends of religion and humanity in this place, and would express our gratitude for this substantial evidence of their friendship and affection.

Under all the interesting circumstances of the occasion, we feel that it was truly blessed to receive, we yet sincerely hope that they will find it to have been still "more blessed to give."

EUSEBIUS HALE, PHILEAS HALE.

West Waterville, Jan'y 22, 1846.

Mexico--New Government.

Mexican Provisional Constitution.—Gen. Paredes has promulgated a provisional constitution, of which the Pensacola correspondent of the Tribune gives the following synopsis:

The 1st Section declares the intention of the army to support the nation against the administration of Herrera, and pronounces all future acts of that administration, null and void.

Sec. 2d. Dissolve the Congress and all Executive authorities.

Sec. 3d. Repeats Paredes' promise to convene an Extraordinary Congress, with full powers to settle the affairs of the nation.

Sec. 4th. Gives "all classes of society" the franchise.

Sec. 5th. Makes it the first duty of the Congress to organize the Executive power of the State, and pronounces this "Sovereign Assembly" the source of all authority.

Sec. 6th. Permits the local authorities in the Departments the temporary exercise of their functions.

Sec. 7th. Nominates Paredes "Chief of this movement" and forms a kind of advisory Committee to act with, or for him.

Sec. 8th. Provides for inviting the Governor of San Luis Potosi to espouse the cause.

Sec. 9th. Solemnly disclaims all intention to elevate Paredes beyond the point indicated by his manifesto.

Sec. 10th. Declares that "the army will punish all persons who oppose this plan."

The revolution was almost bloodless, only one regimental officer and one private soldier losing their lives. Paredes is said to have had fewer than 8,000 men under him, and his march was slow enough to enable Herrera to take every defensive precaution. The latter accordingly equipped about 30,000 citizens to defend the city, having also some 1200 regular troops belonging to its garrison. Upon Paredes' appearance, the regulars very coolly walked over the causeway to join him, and the militia—not very coolly—divested themselves of all signs of opposition to his course. No violent measures were pursued; none were necessary.

WHAT IS STEALING?—This question has been gravely discussed by learned lawyers and divines. The India-rubber consciences of the New York Observer, have said that it consisted in helping oppressed people gain their liberty. But we have a theory of our own on this subject. We present it with some diffidence, in this query.—Is it not stealing to take an editor's paper without paying for it.

Senator Berrien, of Georgia, speaking of the anti-slavery agitation, says:

"The safer, as well as loftier course, for southern men to pursue, is to cut at once the cord which binds us to fanaticism, and to meet as open enemies, rather than as confederated States, those who would thus insolently interfere with a subject which belongs to us, and to us alone exclusively, to regulate."

Mr. Berrien belongs to that great anti-slavery party called Whigs.

WHAT IS IN THE WIND?—The Spanish Naval force at Havana, 3d instant, consisted of the ship-of-the-line Soberano, 74 guns; frigates Christina and Coriza 50 and 44; sloop Maria Luisa Fernandez, 24 guns; brigs Patria and Tacon, and Havanero, 20 guns; steamships Bazan and Congress, 20 gun schooners and three barques. This is the largest naval force that Spain has had in the West Indies for some time, and is the remnant of her once powerful fleets and squadrons.—What is all this about? Is there something brewing in Mexico? Or is Don afraid that Bull, his old enemy, is about to seize Cuba? Or is San Domingo to be restored?—New York Sun.

The Power of a Minority.

The able editor of the Christian Freeman thus answers the objection to the Liberty party that it is a small minority. "We are sometimes asked, with the contemptuous air of those who once despised the feeble commencement of the wall of Jerusalem, and insultingly inquired, 'what do these feeble Jews?'—of what use is your Liberty party? What can you do with 60,000 votes against 2,500,000?"

It seems to us that Milman, one of the most profound and philosophical historians of the day, has stated a principle which will answer the above inquiry respecting the Liberty party. He is discussing the relative strength and numbers of Christians and Pagans, at the commencement of the reign of Diocletian.—After suggesting some estimates, he proceeds:

"It is erroneous to estimate their strength and influence by numerical calculation. All political changes are wrought by a compact, organized and disciplined minority. The mass of mankind follow any vigorous impulse from a determined and incessantly aggressive few."

Such is the result of the observation of one who has studied history profoundly. Let it not be lost on the Liberty party. Slaveholders, a pitiful minority as to numbers, have controlled the whole action of our government for fifty years, because they were a compact, organized, determined minority. Let abolitionists be such a minority, and they can control, within a few years the action of the General Government."

"The American Review."

A Whig publication lately started in imitation of the Democratic Review, contains in the last number an article on the condition of Mexico, etc. The Review is rather more liberal towards the "passion" for extension of territory than is usual with the Whigs. The writer of the article referred to, arrives at the following conclusions regarding California:

"1. That California, a region of vast resources, and destined, at no distant day, to hold important relations to the commerce and politics of the world, must—and ought, in the natural course of events, and for the general good of humanity—pass from its present dominion into the hands of another race, and under the sway of another political system."

"2. That Great Britain is seeking the establishment of her sovereignty there, being moved thereto, not only by her general lust for colonial possessions, but by the necessity which, in common with the other monarchies of Europe, she feels of interposing a barrier to the growth in wealth, dominion and power, of the American Union, and of thus checking the progress of republican liberty, by which she believes her own institutions, and the position of the family of European sovereigns, to be seriously menaced."

"3. That the accomplishments of this design would be inconsistent with the interests and the safety of the United States; that it would be in direct hostility to fundamental principles they are pledged to sustain; and that the paramount law of self-preservation will impel them to assume that, like the European occupation of Cuba, it is an event which they 'cannot permit in any contingency whatever.'"

From the London Times.

JUST REMARKS.

Mr. Polk declares in the most explicit language, that as far as the continent of North America extends, the United States are determined to warn off all intruders. The President at Washington is lord of the manor; all the other American Powers are copyholders under him, and whenever a fresh enclosure bill is passed, the sovereign republic is to secure the lion's share—or, rather these other Powers are mere tenants by sufferance, whose claims will be quashed upon the first dispute, and who will infallibly be ejected in the end.

We reply, without hesitation, that all the Powers of the civilized world are bound to protest against such a doctrine, as they did protest against a similar declaration when it was made by Mr. Monroe; for those which have no territorial rights to defend, are equally interested in the maintenance of the plain principle that rights of sovereignty are limited by the frontier of every state, and that to claim the exercise of a power of exclusion, or to assert a prospective dominion over territories beyond those frontiers, is to confuse and overthrow all the barriers of power, and to hasten the return of universal war and confusion. For this reason it was that France joined her remonstrances to those of England, when the American Government avowed its intention of consummating the plunder of Mexico and the annexation of Texas. Mr. Calhoun and Mr. King stated in their official correspondence, with an assurance which has seldom been surpassed, that they had received from the King of the French a pledge that France would offer no opposition to the work they had in hand. That statement was utterly false; for although France, like England, did not conceive that her interest in the province or state of Texas was sufficiently strong to justify a declaration of war against the aggressor, she did protest, as energetically as England, against the violation of those principles which are the basis and the safeguard of international relations.

Mr. Polk denounces as "the diplomatic arts and intrigues" of foreign States, the attempt to vindicate the public laws of nations; and in the severe language which he applies to France, he forgets that that nation never severed from the traditional policy which prescribed a firm alliance with the U. States of America, until the United States had embarked in a career of aggression and injustice in which no wise or honest Government could follow them. At the time we live in, acts like these are not only degrading to the Government which commits them, but they are dangerous to all nations; and they will infallibly provoke from all nations first censure—then opposition—finally resistance. Is the whole continent of Europe, teeming with a superabundant population, to be told that the vast regions of the Western world are henceforward closed against them, unless they cut off their national character and adopt the social institutions and the political ascendancy of the United States? Is emigration to become expatriation, and is no State to plant its colors on the American coast, without abjuring all that its subjects or citizens hold dear? Nay, we must even infer from the language of the President that existing rights and settlements are held by a questionable tenure; and that all the various dependencies of Britain, Russia, Spain, France, Holland, Belgium, and the Baltic Powers, in and about the soil of North America awaits the application of the grand principle of absorption, whilst the independent Governments of a purely American character, such as Mexico and Guatemala, are already condemned to progressive spoliation.

The language of the principal organ of the French Government upon the President's message is of the greatest importance, because, without entering into the merits of the Oregon question, it clearly establishes how the policy of France is with reference to the general relations of Europe and America.—Mr. Polk has applied language to the conduct of the French Government in the affair of Texas which is more unmeasured, because it was more uncalled for, than his declarations against ourselves. We are persuaded that the Cabinet of the Tuilleries will take the earliest opportunity of answering these aspersions and attacks as they deserve.

THE STANDARD.

HALLOWELL, ME., FEB. 5, 1846.

Prof. Pond—Slavery—The Board.

We do not now intend a review of that article on the first page, hoping it may be done by some other pen. But we cannot omit a few remarks. It is a matter of deep regret that the writer should have declared that the Report "ought to be satisfactory;" still it is not surprising, for he has never to our knowledge given in his assent to the sinfulness of slaveholding, and the consequent duty of immediate emancipation. His conclusions are just what should be expected after starting from what abolitionists believe to be wrong premises. That report contains the pernicious elements of the pro-slavery school, so concealed under an anti-slavery dress, as to be a thousand times more dangerous and disastrous than unvarnished pro-slavery.

The Dr. is very sure the Board meant right whatever they might say, and interprets their language accordingly, which is all very convenient, but we must be allowed to say that in our view the Report will not bear the interpretation which he has given it. Dr. Haves, who was concerned in the affairs of the Board, and present at the meeting, when the Report was fully discussed and explained, says truly, that it does not contemplate slavery there as temporary, there being nothing in it opposed to the idea of its permanency. All that abolitionists ask is—and this was stated distinctly at the meeting—that they should say slaveholding was rightfully a bar to church-membership, and "should not be suffered to continue" in those churches "for any considerable length of time," without forfeiting the favor of the Board;—that all they asked was for time for proper instruction and admonition, which should be done in good faith. But this doctrine was utterly repudiated. They meant no such thing.

But the missionaries have followed the gospel rule—all has been done right—done as Christ and the Apostles would have done!—Well, what have they done? They have never preached an anti-slavery gospel there—have never assaulted slavery on moral principles—dare not preach against it lest they should "seem personal;" it is not named as affecting church-membership or discipline, and those church members are every where defended in effect, because they do not know any better than to enslave their fellow christians, after those men have been thus faithfully instructing them a quarter of a century, and where, too, the "gospel" is said to have been more signally blessed than at any other station of the Board, except the Sandwich Islands! Yet we are told that slavery has so increased its power there that to disturb it will greatly endanger the whole mission. The Bible has lately been closed to the slaves by penal law, their rights of property taken away, and they in other ways oppressed; and however it may be with them respecting certain other things, their enslavement is probably more hopeless now than when the "gospel" first went there. Yet Dr. Pond says all has been right—Apostolical.

It is said slaveholders would not be allowed to be received in those churches, should they treat their slaves with injustice. But is not slavery itself unjust? Also, that they would not be allowed to violate any instructions of the Apostles; but do they give the slaves what is "just and equal"—paying them a fair price for their labor? The Apostles "tolerated" slavery; but is not tolerating it in the church supporting it? Is not tolerating rum-drinking by christians, supporting rum-drinking, in the most effectual manner?—and was it not always so?—and must it not follow that the bible supports slavery? He says slavery is in direct violation of the "fundamental principles of the gospel," yet the Apostles received and retained in the church those who persisted in the constant violation of the fundamental principles of their own instructions! Is that so? With deep concern and surprise we ask, is it so? God forbid! Woe to the church if her spiritual and worthy teachers are to maintain such fatal—absolutely fatal doctrines.

Are the "fundamental principles" of the gospel to be arrested, and slaveholders granted a special "right of indulgence?"

But we have already asked more questions than Prof. Pond will probably answer. What ever may be the cost, if such a "gospel" is to be sent to the heathen world by the American Board, the friends of Liberty have no alternative,—some other channel is inevitable.

Dr. Pond, we think, does the Union Missionary Society great injustice. So far as we know, it does not embrace "Come-outers" and those other errorists he names, nor slaveholders and those who live by petty larceny.

That society is under the direction of able and good men, and has done as much good in proportion to its means, as the American Board has done. It is well worthy of support, but something else may be required hereafter.

The Clarion, again.

That paper publishes the extract from Mr. Polk's inaugural, in which he says, slavery is "protected" by the Constitution, and adds:—"It is a noble sentiment, and every honest and intelligent man will most heartily respond to it." Well, then, if slavery is protected by the Constitution, do you not want the votes of the people to carry out that object? Then why deny it?—why not tell the people so honestly? The point of the controversy is now admitted.

Here is the proof he offers that slavery is one of the constitutional institutions of the country. "Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State." [Constitution.]

If that editor does not know any better than to quote that clause for such a purpose we will waste no more ink with him. It merely describes valid testimony as to the fact of legislative, executive, and judicial proceedings in each State.

ADDRESS

To the Liberty Men of Maine.

FRIENDS:—The present state of the Anti-Slavery cause, in Maine, requires your Committee to remind you that the time for repose from Anti-Slavery labor has not yet come— that vigorous effort is as necessary on your part now, as it has been at any stage in the progress of the cause.

Has the proposition, "Eternal vigilance is the price of Liberty," been so often thundered in your ears that you have become indifferent to its import?—Has it been robbed of its significance by the motto which, at the other extremity of the Union, is so unblushingly held up to the gaze of the world, and acted upon as if it were one of the incontestable axioms of the Almighty—"Eternal vigilance is the price of SLAVERY?" Think of this, and let your hearts, through your acts, respond an "everlasting NO!"

Your Committee believing that some definite plan of action is necessary, in order that we may act effectively, have concluded to suggest for your consideration the following modes of effort for the present year.

The first mode is INDIVIDUAL EXERTION. Many of you have great influence in your neighborhood, and among your friends. If, at proper times, and in proper places, and in a proper manner, you will make use of the irresistible facts and arguments so familiar to Liberty men in relation to slavery, you can easily add to the number of thorough-going Abolitionists. A little resolution is necessary; and who of you is there that will not for the sake of your country—for the sake of the slaves of your country, make some exertion in this way?

Second: TOWN LIBERTY ASSOCIATIONS.—It would be presumptive in us to undertake to prove to you the utility of associated effort. Of this you are aware already. But perhaps all do not understand how much good may be accomplished by means of Liberty Associations. We believe that, in every instance where they have been formed, great good has attended their efforts. That ten determined Liberty men associated, can accomplish double the amount of good that they can by themselves, we think we can safely say.—By association they can keep up a more constant interest in the cause; and they can mature plans for collective or individual effort which will bring about greater results than could be otherwise effected.

Third: THE MAINE LIBERTY ASSOCIATION.—Those who imagine they cannot operate in any other way can operate through this channel. It was organized last January, and its object is to sustain lecturers, and to circulate information by means of publications. The terms of membership are only one dollar per year;—and who is there of the six thousand voters in the State that will not raise one dollar for the cause every year? If this Association could number among its members one half only of the Liberty voters in the State, without question every town could be visited by competent lecturers before next fall, and our ranks increased at least two-fold. We trust that each of you will feel disposed to inclose your dollar to William K. Prescott, the Treasurer, at Hallowell, forthwith, and let it be known that if you cannot find time, or have not the inclination, to labor yourselves, you will at least be willing to contribute the pittance of a dollar for the advancement of the cause.

Fourth: THE CIRCULATION OF PUBLICATIONS.—There are many anti-slavery publications which if circulated will not fail to produce good results. We would recommend the Cincinnati Address which has been recently stereotyped at Philadelphia, with valuable annotations by a citizen of Pennsylvania, and can be obtained at the very low rate of ten dollars per thousand. Also Lysander Spooner's masterly argument on the Unconstitutionality of Slavery; Jay's View on the Action of the Federal Government; Lewis Clarke's and Frederick Douglass' Narratives, Tracts, Papers, &c.

Fifthly: THE CIRCULATION OF THE ANTI-SLAVERY PAPERS OF THE STATE.—These papers should be supported, and supported well. They are of great service to the cause; and their publishers have sacrificed much in sustaining them. If you know as some of us know the privations they have undergone since these papers were established that the cause might not suffer by their discontinuance, we believe that you could not withhold from them your support. Extend to them such aid as you can, and you will not only be doing the cause much benefit, but will enable the publishers to make such improvements in them that you will feel their weekly visits to be indispensable. The cause and the press are inseparably identified.

We have thus briefly presented you five distinct ways, in either or all of which you can act. We pray you adopt one, and, if possible, all of them, and thus do what in you lies for the advancement of the great and righteous cause in which you have enlisted.

The present is a most favorable time for action. Midway between two periods of general political excitement, with the alarming aggressions of slavery staring the nation in the face and the sceptre of Despotism shaking in arrogant defiance over the land of the Pilgrims,—this is the moment to call out the free-hearted and the true not yet enlisted, to turn the tide of conflict. The present, too, is full of hope. The attention of the country and of the world is turning to this subject, the old hostility to oppression and love of liberty yet surviving in the North, are arraying themselves more forcibly against slavery; prejudice is relaxing, truth is advancing, and the Providence of God is beaconsing us onward.

Go, then, fellow-citizens, and sit down by the side of the suffering slaves; let the iron that torments their bosoms enter your own; and recollecting your accountability to your Judge, renew there your vows of more earnest, persevering resistance to slavery. Make this cause your cause—stand by it—support it.

*This Address was written by one of the Committee who has no connection with the press.

it, expecting success, and future history will record the fact, that the cause of Liberty was not committed to the wrong generation.

Directed by the late State Liberty Convention, we address you thus early in the year 1846, that its labors may be well performed, and that substantial progress secured, which is so confidently anticipated.

A. WILLEY,
D. FARNSWORTH,
JAMES APPLETON,
WOODBURY DAVIS,
JNO. E. GODFREY,
EUSEBIUS HALE,
JONA. GARLAND,

State
Central
Committee.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE LIBERTY PARTY IN MAINE.

You are well aware that for the last two years, your vote in this State has remained about the same. We have neither lost, nor gained. And though we have reason to hope that much has been gained in many other respects, it has not been applied to the ballot-box. You know also that our cause is yet in its infancy. And all history demonstrates that for any reform in its earlier stages of existence to remain stationary any length of time is certain death. It must go forward, or backward. It is contrary to nature for it to stand still.—It becomes a serious question for you to answer, then, whether our cause in this State shall be carried forward to its triumph, or not. Have you not hoped for success? Have you not told our opposers that our principles embodied all the elements of success? That they appealed to every laudable motive, to every honest interest? That our cause must triumph, or our country would be ruined?—And have you not believed it? And do you not still believe it? It is not true that every just motive that influences the mind, if party prejudices could be overcome, would lead men to enlist with us in the great contest for equal rights? Why then has not our success in this State been commensurate with the strength of our principles? You can anticipate the reply. It is because these principles have not been carried before the people. It is because you yourselves have not started out, and supported the proper instrumentalities to inform the people what your principles are. You have depended on others to do the work. You have supposed that the people would investigate for themselves. But this is a great mistake. No reform was ever carried without hard work. The intemperate man does not take a temperance paper, nor does he ordinarily attend your State, and County Conventions. Not at all. The instrumentalities which convert him are carried home to his own door. You have your temperance Societies, and Lecturers, and all the appliances adapted to reach those whom you wish to convert. And you may be assured that the great Anti-slavery reform can be carried on by no feeble means. What if it is the interest of all to act with us, vote with us, labor with us? They do not know it, and they never will know it till some one carries our principles to them. They will not come to the light. The light must be carried to them. Then they will see, and not till then. The fault is not in our principles. It is in us. We have not provided the means adequate to the end.—And we now have but one alternative. We may, if we will, take hold of the cause like men, earnest, determined, persevering, and we are sure of a glorious triumph. Our principles are founded in eternal truth, and as sure as God reigns, they will ultimately prevail. We may have to endure defeat. We may be driven from Bunker Hill. We may have to evacuate New York. We may even have to cross the Delaware. But we may rest assured that if we are faithful, there is a Yorktown in reserve, where our enemies will be compelled to lay down their arms. But if we are not men enough for this, if we are too weak, too faint-hearted to grapple with so powerful a foe as the slave power, we shall soon be driven from the field, under the sneers of our enemies, and be the proper subjects of scorn and contempt the world over.

Freemen of Maine, which course will you take? At the late State Convention an Association was formed, for the purpose of giving you your choice. Its objects as declared in the Constitution are, by appealing to the hearts, the consciences, and the interests of the people, through the instrumentality of Agents, by circulating documents, and other like measures, to awaken a public sentiment throughout this State that is opposed to slavery, and that shall lead the people to do all that is lawfully in their power, by moral and political action for its abolition. To enable the Association to do this work, every member of it is annually to pay into its Treasury one dollar. Here then is a chance for you to do something. You can become a member of this Association, and you can go around among your neighbors and get them to do the same. No liberty man ought to think himself excused. The Committee wish to employ men to visit every town in the State, organize societies, distribute books, and lecture to the people. But how shall such an Agent be paid? They wish to print tracts, and valuable documents by which to appeal to the hearts, the consciences, the interests of the people. But who will pay the expense?—Let the Liberty men of this State join this Association without delay, and the means will be supplied. Let every one feel that this is addressed to him, and that unless he takes hold, and gives us his support, our cause must go down. If every Liberty man in Maine would take hold of this subject as he might, how soon should we see our State redeemed from its disgraceful vassalage to the slave power, our State Government in reality the organ of Liberty and equality! Then indeed might we put "Dirigeo" on our shield, and thousands yet unborn would bless us for directing and aiding in the glorious work of redeeming the injured, and saving ourselves, and our posterity, from the direful curse of slavery. Will not the Liberty men of Maine see to it that this Association shall have the means of contributing to this result?

If you assist a man in cheating others don't be surprised if he cheats you in return.

PRACTICAL.

We would invite particular attention to the articles addressed to Liberty men in Maine. They are to the point, and of the first importance. When the Liberty party was first organized it was clearly seen that its progress would be greater for a few years than afterward, unless the proper means were employed to convert the people to the cause, because the existing anti-slavery portion of community would soon be taken up. That point is reached, and the question now is, shall the necessary means be employed to enlist other portions of society in our objects? The same means which have been effectual hitherto, will prove so again. Men already reached, are generally convinced by our arguments, and are with us;—shall we go out and enlist others?

In years past agents were employed in this State by whose labors the basis of this cause was laid. But we most unwisely gave in our pockets, and then wondered people were not convinced, against all the obstacles that hedge up their way. Why, even now, the various benevolent enterprises of the church cannot live without agents, and money to sustain them, with the whole power of the religious press and the pulpit directly in their favor, and with no opposition to them existing. How then can we expect success without them?

VERMONT AWAKE.

The State Liberty Convention was held at Hinesburg, Jan'y 21st and 22d, of which the Freeman says:—

The Convention was held at Hinesburg on Wednesday and Thursday of last week, was well attended and deeply interesting. Owing to the inclement weather and bad state of the roads, the attendance from the East side of the mountain was limited; but the Western section of the State was generally fully represented—filling the largest church in the place to overflowing. The discussions, which occupied the greater portion of the time, were characterized with ability, harmony, deep christian feeling, and confidence in the righteousness and rapid progress of our principles.

We were especially gratified in the attendance of a goodly number of clergymen, of all denominations, who seemed deeply impressed with the importance of riding the church and nation of the blood-guiltiness of American Slavery.

Several excellent resolutions were adopted for which we have no room this week. The state committee were directed to open a subscription of one dollar for each person as a measure to raise funds to carry on the cause. Not so good as our plan, friends. That state will go ahead nobly this year, but it will not go alone.

Hear one of the "Allies."

The Boston Post has a letter written at Hallowell during the anniversary week, of which this is an extract. He was doubtless ashamed to show his name, for even the initials cannot be found on the books of the Hallowell House where he stopped.

"The Abolitionists have held their State Convention here this week. It was rather a dull affair. There was no getting up the steam. There were a few flings at Texas and a good many blows upon the church, but it was up hill work. It seemed as though they did not feel much encouraged by the results of their past labors." To keep their religious and political action separate, they had two conventions, which they styled "religious" for the one, and "political" for the other. But it was a distinction in name merely; for they met in the same place, had the same delegates and the same presiding officers.—When the discussion grew heavy and dry on religious abolitionism, some one would move that the convention adjourn, and the political convention be called to order. This would be done without any one changing his seat, and new life would be given to the proceedings. I think this a decided improvement over the meetings of the Boston Abolitionists, where they mix every thing together, wounding the religious feelings of many by the roughness with which sacred things are handled with all other subjects.

"The Hallowell House is of the first class of Hotels, and is admirably kept by Mr. Sager. He is careful that travellers do not suffer from the coldness of this climate while they are with him.

The money from Fryeburg and Bridgton for Miss Coburn; will be duly acknowledged by the committee appointed at the State meeting. The letter for her from Bridgton will be forwarded.

Congress is still engaged in the Oregon debate though with diminished interest.

The names of members to the Maine Liberty Association are coming in nobly.—Send them along.

The excellent Address to Liberty men in Maine, is short, to the point, and will meet a cheerful response. Now let its pertinent suggestions be carried into effect without delay.

The other article following it is also timely and very proper. Please make all liberty men and women acquainted with those articles.

THE CONTEST PROGRESSING.—The slaveholders of Maryland have attacked the Baltimore Saturday Visitor, and mean to destroy it, for having spoken out against slavery although in the most guarded and mild manner.

From the proceedings of the Maryland Legislature, as reported in the Baltimore Sun, we copy the following preambles and resolutions.

Mr. Clagett submitted the following resolutions, that as in the opinion of this House, that the "Saturday Visitor," a paper published in Baltimore, by J. E. Snodgrass, in 1835, and is a paper, in view of ch. 325, of 1835, and is calculated to create discontent and stir up insurrection among the people of color of this State; therefore,

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to resolve such legal proceedings against said Snodgrass, as in his judgment shall seem best to convict him of a violation of the said act of 1835, and to abate said paper on a public nuisance.

This was laid on the table, but the matter will not and there. May the worthy editor of that paper do his duty manfully. So silly is it to pretend that "hard language" is the reason why slaveholders will not discuss the question of slavery.

IMPORTANT.

The following statement is followed by a Memoranda made by explorers at the time, which, if true will be of considerable advantage to the British argument.

To the Editor of the Montreal Gazette:

Sir:—I beg to submit, for insertion in your journal, certain "Memoranda regarding the Oregon Territory."

It has been already shown, and is a matter of notoriety, that twelve years before Lewis and Clarke's expedition, our countryman, Mackenzie, traversed the Oregon Territory from the Mountains to the Pacific.

The "Memoranda" will show that Mr. Thompson, of this city, now residing here, crossed the mountains five years before Lewis and Clarke's expedition, discovering the main northern branch of the Columbia.

They will also show that British establishments were formed in Oregon before Astor thought of the trading post at the mouth of the Columbia.

Your most obedient servant,
BRITANNICUS.

The Georgia Courier states that a notorious negro thief, named Yeoman, was arrested there on the night of the 27th ult. He has been engaged in running negroes from Thomas and Lowndes counties, Georgia, and Jefferson county, Florida, for some time, and the citizens not being able to lay hands on him, formed themselves into a society, and adopted resolutions offering a reward of \$300 for his apprehension, which has led to his arrest. He is a man about 30 years of age, of dark complexion, and weighs about 150 lbs., with blue eyes. The citizens of Georgia have subscribed to the amount \$100,000 for his man.

The above we cut from a democratic paper headed, "Stealing by wholesale." That vexatious element of man called Liberty, is making our "democrats" a world of trouble.—To exercise it is to steal.

Views of Mr. Calhoun.

Mr. Calhoun recently remarked as follows respecting the news from England.

While up, I wish to allude to some remarks of the Senator from Michigan. He seems to think that the news by the last steamer was beligerent as he could have anticipated.—Such an opinion coming from such a high authority, it is proper, perhaps, that I give mine. I have read the articles in the papers, and as far as I am capable, I have endeavored to trace in my mind the effects which the final change of the Ministry forming under Sir Robert Peel are likely to exercise on our affairs. The result of the reflection is the opinion that the change in question is likely to be highly propitious. The few words read by the Senator from one of the articles might seem to bear against this conclusion; but not so, I think, if taken in connection with other articles. The whole tone of the English press, without a single exception, so far as I have seen, indicates an anxious desire to adjust this question with the United States in a peaceful manner. But at the same time the whole tone and spirit of that press shows that Great Britain thinks she has some rights in Oregon, and if the United States undertake to assert her exclusive right to the whole, without consulting her, the issue must be an appeal to arms.

Schools in Hallowell.

It is to be doubted whether any other village in New England has better schools, and better school-houses, than this. The town made a liberal appropriation last year for repairing school rooms, and we think they may well be regarded now, as models. The recent examination of the schools has been highly satisfactory as we are informed, for we could not have the pleasure of attending them much for want of time. The exhibition of the High School, taught by Mr. J. Burnham, was very commendable both to scholars and teacher, and will serve to interest still more in its welfare the people of the village. We would suggest the propriety of occupying a larger room for the exhibition hereafter.

Hallowell House.

Mr. LEAVITT, after noticing our State meetings gives this house the following deserved compliment:

The sleighing was excellent on Tuesday, from Portland to Hallowell, fifty miles; and the ride, in the well-appointed stage-sleighs, with good company and fine weather, is well worth a journey "down east." I have found as good accommodations as could reasonably be desired, at the HALLOWELL HOUSE, a temperance hotel, kept by Mr. SAGER. The house itself is a good one, the furniture good, the tables well set and furnished and attended, and the whole establishment quiet and orderly, cheerful and cleanly. I wish I could say as much for either of the two temperance hotels in Portland.

See the change of time for the Cumberland Convention. Will every man indebted to the Standard please make payment at the meeting, and the same request is extended to Oxford.

We expect to go to Casco with W. Davis Esq., of Brooks, and thence to Greenwood, lecturing on the way as far as possible. Be lecturing on the way as far as possible. Be sure and bring the ladies to those conventions and make them great meetings. Wake up the Liberty men.

See the articles on the first page relating to the District of Columbia, especially invite the boys and girls to read them.

Destructive Fire.

The house, barn, and other buildings owned by Sullivan Erskine of South China, was burnt on the evening of 30th ult., with nearly all their contents—30 tons of hay, 150 bushels corn and grain, 12 cows, 1 yoke of oxen, 1 horse, 2 hogs. Estimated loss, \$4,000—\$1,200 insured.

A White Slave.

A gentleman, lately from Natchez, Miss., informs me, that a few days before his departure, a gang of slaves from Virginia, were sold in the vicinity of his boarding house.—Among them was a lad, sixteen or seventeen years of age, who had a very light complexion, sunburn hair and blue eyes. The opinion was freely expressed by those around the auction block, that the boy was of purely white descent. That consideration, however, did not deter the democratic republicans of Natchez from bidding for him. He was sold for about \$300. Infamous.—Indiana Freeman.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.—Confirmed by the Senate.—John Slidell, of Louisiana, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Mexican Republic.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, January 26, 1846.

Mr. Mangum gave notice of his intention to move the following as an amendment to the resolutions of Mr. Crittenden on Oregon, and it was ordered to be printed for the use of the Senate:

Provided further, That the said notice shall be accompanied with a proposition from this government, to submit the claims of the United States and Great Britain to said territory, to the arbitration of a person or persons qualified to determine upon their respective rights in and to the same, whose decision shall be binding upon both nations.

Resolved, That the Committee on Territories be, and hereby is, instructed (the House of Representatives concurring) to report a bill organizing a Territorial Government in Oregon, to go into operation at the expiration of the notice aforesaid, terminating the existence of the Convention between the two governments, unless the President, in his discretion, and by proclamation, shall suspend the same, which he is authorized to do, until a reasonable time after the meeting of the next session of Congress thereafter: Provided, That, at that time, the rights of the respective nations to the territory in dispute shall not have been definitely determined by negotiation or arbitration: And further, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions shall accompany the notice to the Government of Great Britain herein provided for.

Mr. Allen of Ohio called up from the table his motion for leave to bring in his Joint Resolution on the Interference of Foreign Powers in the Affairs of this continent as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That recent manifestations of a disposition, by certain powers of Europe, to interfere in the political arrangements of this continent, with a view to the enforcement of the European principle of the "balance of power" upon the independent nations of America, having made it, in his judgment the duty of the President of the United States to call the attention of Congress to this subject in his annual message, and to announce on the part of the United States, the counter principle of non-intervention, it is the judgment of Congress that the announcement thus made by the President was demanded by the manifest hazard to which such interference would inevitably expose the relations of peace now subsisting between the old world and the new.

Resolved, That Congress thus concurring with the President, and sensible that this subject has been forced upon the attention of the United States by recent events so significant as to make it impossible for this government longer to remain silent, without being ready to submit to, and even to invite, the enforcement of this dangerous doctrine, do hereby solemnly declare to the civilized world the unalterable resolution of the United States to adhere to and enforce the principle, that any effort of the powers of Europe to intermeddle in the social organization or political arrangements of the independent nations of America, or further to extend the European system of government upon this continent, by the establishment of new colonies, would be incompatible with the independent existence of the nations, and dangerous to the liberties of the people of America; and therefore would incur, as by the right of self-preservation it would justify, the prompt resistance of the United States.

The motion was taken up for consideration by yeas 23, nays 21.

Mr. Cass then proceeded to address the Senate at great length in support of the motion. He contended that the Resolution of Mr. Allen was right in itself, and that its reference as proposed to the Committee on Foreign Relations, was a measure required by a regard for the interests of the country.

Mr. Allen went into an extended vindication of his course in presenting the resolution, and replied particularly to the remarks of Mr. Calhoun on a previous occasion. He contended that Mr. Calhoun, in censuring him, had virtually censured himself, for having in 1840, under similar circumstances, introduced a series of resolutions in the Senate having reference to the law of nations, and of this country, in respect to slaves driven by stress of weather into foreign ports. Several other cases were also adverted to, with a view to show that Mr. Calhoun, in this matter, had been inconsistent. On this point the debate was long and exciting, but our limits will not allow us to publish it.

Mr. C. contended that the cases cited were not analogous, and maintained that it was highly injudicious for the Hon. Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations to introduce such a Resolution as that which the Senate laid on the table. Would it not be much better, he asked, to wait for the emergency in which we would have sufficient interest to interfere, and sufficient power to make that interference influential? Why make any such declaration now? What good purpose can it serve? Only to show to the men that are to come after us that we were wiser and more patriotic than we feared they might be. I cannot, for my life, see a single good likely to result from this measure.

Messrs. Woodbridge, Simmons and Breese were in favor of receiving the resolutions, and Messrs. Pennybaker and Archer opposed to its reception.

The question was then put, and the yeas and nays being taken resulted as follows:—

YEAS—26; NAYS—21.

So leave was granted to introduce the resolution; which was then read, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed for the use of the Senate.

Mr. Webster gave notice of a motion inquiring whether any correspondence had taken place between the two Governments, on the subject of the Oregon question since the delivery of the Message; and if so, what was its nature and character, so far as could be communicated, consistent with due regard to the public interests.

WASHINGTON, January 27, 1846.

SENATE.—This morning the bill from the Committee on Naval Affairs, for an appropriation of over five millions of dollars for additional war vessels, &c. came up in order.

Mr. Fairfield, Chairman of that Committee made a long speech in favor of the bill.

Mr. Benton made a speech against any increase of the Navy. He said there was no more use for a Navy in the Mediterranean and other places to protect our commerce than there was for one in the Chesapeake. He concluded by giving notice that he would postpone the consideration of the bill till the first Monday in May, or he was ready now to vote against it.

Mr. Dickinson of New York supported the bill, as did also Mr. Hannegan of Indiana.

House.—Mr. Douglass of Illinois spoke on the Oregon question in favor of the Notice.

Mr. Bayly of Va. followed in opposition to the Notice.

Mr. Campbell of N. Y. went in favor of the Notice, with a clause in favor of negotiation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28th, 1846.

The Senate was again occupied with Mr. Fairfield's Navy Bill. Speeches were made by Mr. Bagby of Alabama, and Mr. Miller of New Jersey, in opposition to the bill.

N. Ellsworth as Charge d'Affairs at Stockholm.

House.—A motion by Mr. C. J. Ingersoll to terminate the debate on Oregon on the 5th of February, was voted down. The House then went into Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Owen of Indiana addressed the Committee on Oregon in favor of the Notice, and in vindication of our rights to the Territory.

Mr. Thurman of Ohio, followed on the same side.

Mr. Thompson of Pa. spoke in favor of the Tariff and Oregon. The Tariff men begin to doubt whether the giving Notice is more to be feared than a betrayal of their interests by a Free Trade compromise.

Mr. Holmes of S. C. got the floor for tomorrow. He will give us what has been called the South Carolina Whig doctrine on the subject. The Committee then rose.

Several communications were received from the departments relative to the Cherokee troubles, &c.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28th.

SENATE.—Petitions and memorials presented.

The bill authorizing the payment of the claims of New Hampshire, against the United States, was taken up and discussed.

Mr. Crittenden opposed, and Mr. Atherton supported it.

House.—Mr. C. J. Ingersoll made a proposition to end the Oregon debate on Thursday of next week, which was lost.

The Oregon question was next taken up.

Mr. Owen spoke his hour in pointing out our claim to the territory, and in favor of giving the twelve months notice.

Mr. Thurman followed, and stated the claims of each country. He remarked that the treaty provided for the notice. The question now is, shall said notice be given by direction of Congress. He defined elaborately the three great powers of government, and goes decidedly for giving the notice.

House still in session.

On Dir.—It is currently reported that ex-Governor Vroom, of New Jersey, will be nominated Judge of the Supreme Court to-day. Mr. Polk declaring that he cannot spare Mr. Buchanan.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29th, 1846.

The city is rife with rumors of Cabinet changes; but I do not, as yet, see any ground for them.

The Navy Bill was taken up, and Mr. Speight of Mississippi spoke against it, and, in the course of his remarks, declared his opposition to the notice, and his opinion that our title to Oregon was neither clear nor unquestionable.

The Senate adjourned over to Monday.

The House was engaged, to-day, upon the Oregon debate as usual; but, as a proof that it will not be long continued, it may be remarked that the interest in it has entirely subsided, and that the Hall has been thinly attended, during the week, and is less orderly than heretofore.

The House, however, refused, to-day, to adopt a resolution for terminating the debate on the 7th February, by a vote of 55 to 53.

Mr. Holmes, of S. C., made a speech of one hour against the notice, and presented the subject in a vivid and original light.

He denied the allegation that our title to Oregon was clear and unquestionable; or that the United States had any title to Oregon from discovery, exploration, or contiguity; that Great Britain did not also possess, to an equal extent, our claim under the treaty with Spain, of 1819, did not confer upon us the exclusive title to the soil of Oregon, because it was not possessed by Spain; Great Britain had always claimed a right to the unsettled portions of Oregon for the purpose of fishing, hunting, commerce, &c., and never assented to the exclusive pretensions of Spain. When the question was brought nearly to a vote, it was settled by the treaty of Nootka Sound, which acknowledged the rights of England in the territory. The Secretary of State had endeavored to get over this by an assumption that was wholly untrue, viz: that the treaty of 1790 was abrogated by the subsequent war between Great Britain and Spain. It was one of those treaties that could never be annulled by war; because it conceded mutual rights, instead of merely conferring a privilege. He illustrated the difference by reference to the treaty by which we purchased Louisiana. A war with France would not annul it, for the treaty conferred on us a right.

But, in regard to the treaty with Great Britain by which we were allowed to fish on the banks of Newfoundland, war would annul it, because it was a privilege.

Mr. H. dwelt with great force on the destructive consequences of a war, especially in our present unprepared state. Even supposing that England would wait for the expiration of the year's notice, he did not believe we would be able to send a vessel out of our ports, either on the Atlantic or the lakes, for they would be immediately taken; and he asserted that no military man in the country would hazard his reputation by saying that we could take Oregon; and he denied also that we could take Canada.

The debate was continued by Mr. Ewing of Indiana and Mr. Baker of Illinois, in favor of the notice.

Extract of a letter dated

HAVANA, Jan. 13th, 1846.
Lieut. Peel, son of Sir Robert Peel, arrived here in the last steamer from Vera Cruz, and went to Europe as bearer of dispatches from the Admiral of the English squadron at the Sandwich Islands.

Since his passage a rumor is circulated that the whole English force in the Pacific is making sail for the Columbia River, with orders to anchor there.

From the London Times, Jan. 3d.

We think, that every purpose both of honor and interest would be answered, if the British Minister, on whom now devolves the duty of making fresh proposals to the Government of the United States, were to RENEW ON HIS PART THE OFFER MADE TO ENGLAND BY MR. GALLATIN IN THE PRESIDENCY AND UNDER THE DIRECTION OF MR. ADAMS. That proposal was to take the 49th degree of North latitude as far as the sea, as the boundary line, reserving to Great Britain Vancouver's Island, the harbor of St. Juan de Fuca and the free navigation of the Columbia.

"We hope that no rules of diplomatic etiquette will prevent our representative at Washington from making some proposal of this kind. We hope also that no false pride, or more ignoble sentiment will preclude the Ministry of Washington from accepting it.—And if they do not reject it as coming from us we do not see how, after such a rejection, they can refuse to submit the question of miles still left in the arbitration of some neutral Power. To reject an offer conceived in the spirit of peace and moderation, and at the same time to demur to the suggestion of a reference would be to deserve, not less than to provoke the imputation of the most reprehensible obstinacy or the most insolent injustice."

CUBA.—At a democratic meeting in Illinois it was contended that Cuba was formed by the wash of the Mississippi, and therefore rightfully the property of this country! Sagacious chaps, those Suckers.

The legislature of Texas are notified by proclamation to meet on the 6th of February next.

HAVANA.—Latest information from Cuba mentions the arrival at Havana of an unusual number of Spanish ships of war. From the Journal of Port au Prince we translate the following, which may serve as an explanation of the views of the Spanish ships:

There has arrived at St. Domingo a Spanish fleet, destined to take under its protection the Dominican Republic. A letter from St. Domingo, published in the "Manifeste," says that the Spanish Protectorate has been desired by the President Santana, and the Bishop Portes; and the same paper expresses an opinion, that Spain will not limit its exertions to the exercise of the simple right of suzerainty over her ancient colony, to which is reserved all the rights of proprietorship, by the treaty of 1815. This will explain the motive of the extraordinary congregation of Spanish ships, of which information has recently been had, in the harbor of Havana."

PREPARATIONS IN CANADA.—We see in the London (Canada W.) Times, that Lord Cathcart has published a general order to the several commanding officers of battalions of militia, requiring them "forthwith to place the same in the most efficient condition compatible with the present state of the law."

Land can be purchased on James River, within sight of Richmond, from \$3 to 15 per acre, with improvements. Slavery will yet reduce the whole territory it covers to the price and quality of wild lands.

It is HENRY CLAY (and not CASSIUS, as stated in the Freeman a week or two ago), that contemplated residing in Cuba, this winter, for the benefit of his health.

Snow fell to the depth of six inches in Washington last week. The storm was very severe in the Middle States.

Somerset County.

The annual meeting of the Somerset County Anti-Slavery Society, will be held at the Wharf's Meeting House in Madison, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 4th and 5th of March, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Per order of the Committee,

JAMES BOWEN.

I see my dear Sir, that you say, you will attend the County Meetings; your attendance with us, at our Meetings, will be extremely desirable, hope Lewis Clarke will be with us, Mr. Lincoln and others.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

The Franklin County Anti-Slavery Meeting will be held on Thursday and Friday, the 12th and 13th inst., to commence on the 1st day at half past ten o'clock, A. M., at WILSON UPPER VILLAGE. It is hoped the friends of the Slave will not let trifling matters prevent their attendance on this occasion, especially.

Mr. Lewis Clarke, the slave from Kentucky, will be there, and an invitation is hereby extended to Mr. Willey of Hallowell, Mr. May of Waltham, Judge Farnsworth of Norridgewock, and Mr. Richardson of Mercer, to be present. Per Order Co. Com.

CHARLES G. SMITH.

New Sharon, Feb. 1, 1846.

N. B. The Committee would respectfully suggest the propriety of having the County "Religious Convention" on the 2d day, when arrangements for future meetings can be made.

Mr. WILLEY:—The following is a plan in part for anti-slavery meetings, by our Agent, Lewis Clarke, "the fugitive," in the several towns in this County:

N. Sharon Centre, Sunday and Monday, February 1 and 2
N. Shar. Union Meeting-house, Tuesday and Wednesday, 3 and 4
Industry, Thompson Meeting-house, Thursday and Friday, 5 and 6
Industry Centre Meeting-house, Sunday and Monday, 8 and 9
Farmington Falls, Tuesday and Wednesday, 10 and 11

It is thought best, by Mr. Clark, to hold the meetings in the evening, but if the friends prefer the afternoon he will be on hand by having information.

It is presumed by the Committee that a place will be secured, if those named cannot be had and notice given as extensively as the case requires, by giving it out at meetings, in schools, and by posting up. The friends will make arrangements to see Mr. Clarke from one meeting to another.

Allow the Committee to urge the friends and citizens generally of each place, to come together en masse, and "reason together" upon this monstrous subject. Further arrangement will be made and given out at the County meeting for other parts of the County.

Oxford County.

The annual meeting of the Oxford County Anti-Slavery Society will be held at the village at Greenwood, commencing February 17th at ten o'clock, A. M., and will probably continue two days. Let every friend of liberty in Oxford feel his own individual responsibility and, if possible, be at the meeting to devise the most efficient means by which our noble enterprise may be advanced.

WM. W. STONE, Secretary.

Will the Editor of the Standard, the State Agent and all our friends in the County, make an effort to be with us.

Entertainment will be free to all who attend.

Cumberland County.

Cumberland County Anti-Slavery Meeting will be at CASCO, Free Will Baptist Meeting House, Thursday and Friday, Feb. 12th and 13th.

S. SHAW, WM. SMITH, J. A. PARSONS, } Co. Com.

Windham, Jan. 19th, 1846.

N. B. The Committee suggest the propriety of associating the County "Religious Convention" with this meeting and appropriating one of the days to that object.

If the Committee appointed to call the "Religious Convention" so decide, they can give notice accordingly.

The Committee also earnestly desire the Editor of the Standard to attend the meetings, and if he can do so, to announce it in the paper.

The friends in Casco urge a full attendance at the meeting from abroad—promising a cordial welcome to all who may attend. Come on then, every body!

TIME ALTERED.

Cumberland County Anti-Slavery meetings at Casco, will be on Thursday and Friday, 12th and 13th inst. The time is altered from notice in last week's Standard, on account of the Baptist Quarterly Meeting which is notified at East Raymond, 11th and 12th inst.

The Committee respectfully ask our Baptist brethren, inasmuch as we put the Anti-Slavery meetings off one day later to accommodate them—if it will not be practicable to close the Quarterly Meeting Thursday noon and join us at Casco in the afternoon, and thereby aid the cause of humanity by their counsels and prayers.

Mr. Willey and other speakers are engaged to be present. Per request, SARGENT SHAW, WM. SMITH, J. A. PARSONS, } Committee.

Remarkable Letter FROM COL. S. N. WATERBURY, IN DECEMBER, 1843.

I am prompted to make this communication from several reasons, one of which is that I have the opportunity of writing to you on the subject, and another is that possibly I may be doing some service to my fellow-men. I would state that for several years I have been subject to repeated attacks of pleurisy and inflammation of the lungs, leaving my system very susceptible of exposure. In the winter of 1842-3 I suffered under a violent attack of influenza, connected with a bilious state of the system and attended with cough and expectoration, in point of violence of the one and in quantity as the other, surpassing anything I had ever witnessed before. Notwithstanding that, I had the attendance of two aged and experienced physicians and every means used that could be devised for my recovery, yet I was confined to my bed in a miserable condition for three months save a few days, and even when I was enabled to sit up it was with a shattered, exhausted, and debilitated constitution, accompanied with pains in the side and breast, a feverish dryness of the mouth and skin, burning in the soles of the feet, and palms of the hands, severe turns of coughing, wandering pains about the body, great loss of appetite and indigestion.—In short, my situation was so deplorable that I despaired of ever being able to again attending to business. Thus situated I repaired to the sea shore and spent four weeks at North Fort and Islip, on Long Island, in the month of June and July. From this, however, I derived no permanent benefit. Subsequently I took a new and more violent cold, which produced a great soreness of the breast and throat, which added to my old difficulties and increased my cough to an alarming degree. Thus situated Mr. C. Brinckerhoff's Health Restorative was recommended to me, and first and last I have taken only six bottles. The effect, I am most happy to say, has been so salutary, that under Providence I can look forward to a hope of usefulness for years to come, of which I had utterly despaired before I began to use the Health Restorative. My strength was renewed, my complaint of the lungs removed, and all my other symptoms so entirely overcome that I feel myself most grateful that in a kind Providence I was directed to the trial of this invaluable remedy. In order that others may be benefited by its use I write this for the benefit of my fellow-sufferers.

For Mr. C. Brinckerhoff, Proprietor Health Restorative. } 2m27

I hereby notify the public that HORACE EVERETT is no longer my General Agent; and that I have no connection with him, nor have any thing to do with any pills which he may offer to the public, called the Health Restorative Pills, nor any other medicine manufactured by him. C. BRINCKERHOFF.

Receipts for the Standard.

	Paid to Vol.	No. or to
Adnah Leighton	2,00	6 22 Jan. '47
Thomas Haskell	4,00	6 26 Feb. '47
Samuel Watson	2,00	3 52 Aug. '45
S. M. Shackley	2,00	5 33 Mar. '45
Israel G. Hale	2,53	6 22 Jan. '47
Euben Maxfield	1,50	5 40
Jonathan Abbott	2,00	4 52 Aug. '46
Israel C. Pogo	2,00	4 52 Aug. '46
Jacob Hayes	3,00	3 26 Feb. '47
Eusebius Hale	1,50	6 26 Jan. '47
Oliver Emery	1,50	5 26 Mar. '45
John Butler	1,50	5 33 Mar. '45
Joseph Hutchinson	1,50	5 33 Mar. '45
W. B. Morrell	1,00	4 52 Aug. '46
T. M. Clarke	1,50	5 52 Aug. '46
Thomas W. Jebson	1,50	5 52 Aug. '46
James Bowen	2,00	5 52 Aug. '46
Martin Drake	2,00	4 52 Aug. '46
Daniel Dodge	1,50	6 27 Feb. '47
Simcon Coffin	2,00	4 52 Aug. '46
Oris Hawes	2,80	5 52 Aug. '47

MARRIAGES.

In this town, 25th inst., by Rev. N. Gannon, Mr. Eben P. Knowles to Miss Mary A. Brown, both of this town.

In Bowdoinham, 21st inst., Maj. Josiah M. Merrow to Miss Elvira Porrington.

In Bath, David Dow to Sarah A. Edgecomb.
In Thomaston, Fisher Gray to Leonora D. Hewett;
Hazen B. Nelson to Sarah K. Brewster; William G. Berry to Mary M. Jones; Charles L. Allen to Martha W. Beveridge; Gorham Butler to Catherine Palmer.
In Biddeford, Thomas Smith to Mrs. Sarah Fletcher;
John Davis to Sarah Emmons of Kennebunkport;
William R. Butterworth of Walpole, Mass., to Eliza Norwood.

DEATHS.

In this town, 26th inst., Mr. John W. Leavitt, aged 37 years. His remains were attended to the grave by the members of the Central Baptist Division he was an honorable member, and from which he had received, during the afflictions of a long and painful sickness by consumption, the kindest regard and the most faithful ministrations of relief and comfort.—Cultivator.

In Portland, Mrs. Margaret, widow of the late Capt. John Fritchard, aged 80. Edward P. son of Horatio Soule, Esq., aged 18.

In Chicago, Illinois, 5th inst., Col. Martin S. Wood, formerly of the Bangor House, Bangor, Me., aged 49.

In Monmouth, 12th inst., John Welch, aged 71.

In Boston, Mass., Miss Clarissa, daughter of Amos Hodgman, of Jefferson, Me., aged 28.

LAMP OIL. Winter Strained Bleached Sperm Oil, Spring Strained do., Winter Strained Whale do., of good quality for sale by S. PAGE & CO.

GRAHAM FLOUR.—S. PAGE & CO. have for sale a few barrels of the "Gardner Mills" GRAHAM FLOUR.

White Lead.

10,000 lbs. White Lead of the following qualities, viz: Ground in Oil Pure—Extra—No. 1 Dry Pure—Extra. For sale by S. PAGE & CO. Hallowell, May 6, 1845. c34 40

Poetry.

THE SEASONS.

The following beautiful passage is from a Poem written by GEORGE B. VASSON, a colored young man of Pittsburgh:—

First, SPRING came tripping on from Southern bowers,
And strewn her sunny path with fragrant flowers,
Bade the dull world from out its torpor wake,
And freed, from icy bonds, the captive lake,
Then smiling back upon the smiling land,
Resigned the rule to SUMMER'S warmer hand.
Earth, in the genial change rejoicing glad,
Glowed like a picture 'neath a Guido's touch,
And lovelier grew, with each succeeding day,
Till AUTUMN seized the sceptre and the sway.
She, to enhance the beauty of the scene,
Traced with rich brown such leader's brilliant green,
O'er the land her red and yet lovely smile,
Then sank beneath DREAD WINTER'S chilling veil.—
Dread Winter, who, with no kind feeling warm,
Evoked, in envious rage, the blighting storm;
And, conscious, that no gift she could bestow,
To equal SUMMER'S Spring or AUTUMN'S glow,
Hlew, spitefully, her freezing breath on all,
And strove to crush Earth 'neath her snowy pall."

It is plain enough that the following keenly satirical poem is from the pen of ELIZABH WRIGHT, of Boston. It presents a delightful combination of rhyme and reason, and also could have been skinned the political knives of the day with half the skill and effect that is here manifested.

The Carrier of the Emancipator to his Patrons.—Jan. 1, 1846.

Here's Life, Health and Wisdom, and honest good cheer,
And stoutness of heart, and a "Happy New Year,"
The choicest of blessings that Providence sends,
As the Liberty Carrier's wish for his friends.
He wishes—ay, ay—he'll insure it to you,
If they stick to their cause, like a "dog to a root!"
Which he means when he digs for some villainous fox—
For he's sure they commence it with capital stocks
Of conscience unskillful, unwarmed and unwarmed,
And hence, for the past have no business to mourn.

The year that has gone to the grave yard of Time—
Good-bye to you, hands that are clean of its crime!
You thrust from our shoulders old Slavery's Poke,
Which the wearers will find a most serious joke,
And shrank from the daub of old Slavery's Clay,
Who played the same game in a different way,
From his former experience thinking it wiser,
To come at his end as the "Great Compromiser,"
Four years, like the lark, now rejoice sublime,
Neither caught in the steel-trap nor stuck in the lime!

Poor captive Democracy, poked like a horse
Is in it, for, forever, for better or worse;
Let it do what it will, it will never get over
The fence that encloses its last lot of clover.
Its Hullets and Banerfords and Robert Rantauls
Just sold themselves off like a parcel of fools,
When, to save their proud flocks future need of such
Tools.

They hardly consented to help them annex us
To the valley of similar rascals in Texas.
All hail to the Hale-storms beginning to patter
On the hills of New Hampshire, for soon they will
Shatter.

The sham of Democracy, beating to batter
All the soft hypocritical faces of dough,
While they serve the true granite more clearly to show!

And the other old party has showed up its hand—
Showed the beautiful drift of its recent demand
That it did it in herring disagree from the land.
The Liberty army should straightway disband—
Showed how many were honestly duped in its ranks,
And how many were playing at Slavery's pranks—
Showed that, Texas kept out, in the lips of its Clay,
Meant Texas let in a roundabout way.

A pretty opposer of Slavery's plan
Is their great representative model of man,
"Emboldened," genius and brain of their clan,
Who, just when he saw the old-fashioned Slave power
Some a gang of lyons, sharp set, to devour
His kinsman, the noble and genuine Clay,
As prosstrate and feeble in sickness he lay—
O, the patriot Harry!—was running away!

Seeking health at the Spring, though the newspapers
Tell
That he looked, when he started, "remarkably well!"
Do he break by his running his Slavery ties?
No, he slipped in, as usual, a "nice compromise,"—
While he travelled off freely, did Slavery's job,
By leaving his son to assist in the mob!

Would a leader of such unaccountable bravery
Have fought the good fight against Texas and
SLAVERY?
Do we learn from the Lawrence and Appleton letters
That his troops have so hearty a hatred of fetters
That their zeal would have spurred their Commander
In Chief.

To do and dare for the negro's relief,
Unbending the wall of the slaveholder's grief!
Does Wilmot so teach, by the toast of a spaniel?
Or get we the proof from the roaring of Daniel,
So gentle and dove-like,—so fat, common-place,
That Slavery forgave it and laughed in his face?

Thus backed, in the stiffest fancied state,
Had the president's throne been his different fate,
Would the sturdy, unbending, old Harry the Great,
With his three score of chateaux, have shut down the
Gate.

On Texas and Slavery, stern, dogged and stuffy,
Defying the arts of Calhoun and McDuff,
As the College folks have it, looked up in their Latin,
HOC CREDIT JORDANUS APPELLE, NON ECO.
Which meaneth, A rat there, I would! Ah, it's no go!
Or, as spelling book, 'Tisop here cometh more pat in,
That nice hoop of meat, we discovered the cat!

The late revelation has lost to this party
Whatever it laid in its healthy and hearty.
For, spite of the lies which it forged by the handed,
Some truth from its clutches could never be surrendered.
There are Phillips, and Adams, and Sumner, and Pal-
frey,

And thousands more like them who soon will be all
To join with the Hules of Democracy's grante,
And finish one job as our fathers began it.
Let them join in a league for humanity's sake,
Not taking an atom of trouble or care if,
When weighed against freedom, the dogs take the
tail.

And stick till the pillars of piracy quake,
And thundering sink in Oblivion's lake,
Let them do it, and as sure as the yolk's in an egg,
We will be in their ranks without raising a peg.

Don't be scared about war; let me say in your ear,
Of that you have nothing whatever to fear,
So long as the country is ruled by its weakness.
When talking to Buncombe, the nabobs may bluster,
And threaten and swear for a terrible master,
But come to the pinch, there'll be peace by their meek-
ness!

A war! let it come! and no matter how soon,
For Oregon's desert or those in the moon!
The first tap of the drum to three millions shall be,
The breaking of yokes and the great jubilee!
And the British, that dona, will relinquish the splutter,
By making their peace with their bread and their
butter.

Again would your servant, the liberty boy,
God-speed you, and wish you all plenty and joy,
And peace with whatever is righteous and true,
And courage to give to the devil his due,
And a leader as worthy your love and your trust,
As your Whig-belied candidate, BURN RYAN JUST,
And wisdom to relish the sheet which he brings,
Which will make you, he knows it, more happy than
Kings.

From the Essex Transcript.

The following irregular lines were written
by Rev. J. F. Clarke, an eminent Unitarian
clergyman. Time will prove his prediction
prophecy. The enemies of Slavery are multi-
plying in Geometrical proportion. Never
was there so much talent and moral worth
combined against the horrible institution as at
this moment. Many who have been dumb,
are speaking, in all the strength of long pent
up feelings. The ten which has been shed in
secret now breaks upon the cheek in open day
and in the assemblies of the people. Woe to
that sin against which the consciences of the
just lift up their earnest cry to heaven.

The tribute to the abolitionists is just and
beautiful. The concentration of their strength
on one point gives them power. Elec-
tricity diffused through space cannot make its
presence felt; but when it bursts in the red
bolt from the dark, awful cloud, it shivers the
stoutest tree, and sunders the hardest rock.—
"The sun cannot rise in its brightness until it
has first sent a very narrow ray."

That "power behind," will not always be be-
hind. New Hampshire Democracy is ad-
monishing the world that the deepest slumber
may be broken, and that sleep is not always
lethargy.

We thank him for reminding us of Chan-
ning, who sleeps in the grave, and of Follen
whose grave is the sea. Their spirits cast a
quickening influence from above; and their
memory is a sacred soul-baptism unto greater
devotedness. And our living poets, too, the
few among them who can spurn the harlot
smiles of popular fame, and startle us with
the earnest out-pourings of true and living
spirits, are worthy of a sacred mention in a
sacred song. God's blessing be on them!

From the Boston Christian World.

AMERICAN SLAVERY.

O slavery, cruel slavery!
Your race is nearly run!
The earth is weary of you,
You're a horror to the sun.
O dark and cruel monster,
You may earth and heaven defy,
With your foot upon the neck of man,
And your face against the sky.
You may think yourself triumphant,
You have gained new States and lands,
To desolate, with locust tooth,
What you grasp with robber hands;
With blood and whip and brutal lust
To foul those virgin plains,
And where God has sent the freest breeze,
To carry yokes and chains.
Your haughty look and waving lash
Have made our great ones felter,
And men we thought made of Plymouth rock
Have crumbled to sand and water.
But Northern politicians
Are not the Northern mind;
You may trample on those coward hearts—
There's another power behind.

I feel a heaving motion,
A sound is in my ear,
'Tis the swell of the rising ocean,
'Tis the coming age I hear!
I hear the voice of a grey-haired man,
Above this insistent hum,
And the thro's which ring in those clear shrill
tones.

Shall waken dogs that are dumb,
'Mid the beech woods of Kentucky,
Stands the bravest of the brave,
And like a trumpet peals his voice
Along Ohio's wave.
Over the Alleghenies,
By the far Atlantic shore,
Speaks the "Tribune" of the people,
'Mid the city's dusty roar.

Nor be the manly spirits
Forgotten in our list,
Who first took up the hated name
Of Abolitionist.

We call them narrow minded;
We call them very narrow too,
Is the lightning bolt which rends the heart
Of the hickory through and through;

'Tis narrow—but it kindles
The cloud's enormous pile,
And wide around the stormy sky
Breaks with a sudden smile.

Over the far horizon
Within a very narrow ray,
Looks the first level sunbeam;
But it widely wakes the day.
And the man of one idea
Is Freedom's pioneer;

At his very name the tyrant's heart
Shall shake with a sudden fear.
Then tremble, cruel Slavery,
Within your castle wall!

Before the mustering host of truth
Your feudal power must fall.
From the grassy grave where Channing
sleeps.

From the melancholy main
Where Follen's hero soul arose,
Shall breathe a solemn strain,
When a Pierpont, or a Lowell,
Or a Whittier, touch the lyre;

When honest men shall sit and talk
Around the cabin fire;
From the sweet flowers of the meadow
The fire of hopeful youth,
The Sceptic and the Bigot
Shall battle side by side.

And the one shall forget his idle doubts,
The other his idle pride.
With a vortex ever widening,
To a broader sweep and span,
This holy cause shall win to its side,
All that is true in man.

In the rosy blush of this blessed morn,
In the toss of these happy waves,
I hear a voice—"This is not the land
For Masters, or for Slaves!"

Lake Michigan, August, 1846. J. F. C.

From the Salem Register.

WE MISS THEE, MOTHER.

We miss thee, mother,
We miss thee,
When, at day's sweet prime,
We gather there,
Where the lone heart breathes
The orphan's prayer—
We miss thee then.

We miss thee, mother,
We miss thee,
Through the livelong hours—
That lightly flew,
When they brought their gifts
To bless thee too,—
We miss thee then.

We miss thee, mother,
We miss thee,
At the cheerful board,
At the gladsome hearth,
When a smile from thee
Gave joy its birth—
We miss thee there.

We miss thee, mother,
We miss thee,
When, at the deepening twilight,
The eye grows dim,
As we murmur low,
The evening hymn,—
We miss thee then.

We miss thee, mother,
We miss thee,
When the weary spirit
Her wing may fold
In that land of rest
As thou hast told,—
Sweet mother,
We miss thee then.

We miss thee, mother,
We miss thee,
When, at the deepening twilight,
The eye grows dim,
As we murmur low,
The evening hymn,—
We miss thee then.

We miss thee, mother,
We miss thee,
When the weary spirit
Her wing may fold
In that land of rest
As thou hast told,—
Sweet mother,
We miss thee then.

Read and act:—
REMEMBER THE POOR.—The cold weather
has come in earnest, and much suffering
exists in consequence of poverty. One can
hardly pass a day without seeing a score
or more of persons who show by their dress and
general appearance, that they are the sons
and daughters of poverty.

Miscellany.

From the Emancipator.

From our Oxford (Eng.) Correspondent.

JANUARY 2, 1846.

MY DEAR FRIEND:—My last letter ad-
dressed to you on the 3d of December, was
written the day after a meeting of the Privy
Council, and before any intimation of the re-
sult of its deliberations had been given. The
next day, the day of the departure of the
mail, the Times astonished the world by an-
nouncing that a repeal of the Corn Laws had
been resolved upon, and that the Duke of
Wellington would initiate the measure in one
house, and Sir Robert Peel in the other. The
Times was the only paper containing the an-
nouncement, and it was fully expected that
you would get the news in the United States
by the mail of that day, but the Steamer, un-
luckily, left three or four hours before the us-
ual time. I suppose, however, the news will
have reached you ere this, by a Liner.

Since that day, we have had a succession
of the most startling events. Differences in
the Cabinet on this very matter, and the Res-
ignation of Sir Robert Peel and his Ministry!
and for more than a week the Country was
without what is technically called "a govern-
ment." The Queen sent a messenger to
Lord John Russell. He was at an hotel at
Edinburgh, reading to his wife at 10 o'clock
in the evening, little guessing to the nature of
the message which had been sent to him. He
declined to see the late caller, who in vain
sent up his name and urged important busi-
ness, and at length the Queen's own letter
had to be sent up by the waiter. Lord John
was immediately off to the South, waited on
the Queen, and summoned his old colleagues
around him. Great was the excitement and
suspense, and unceasing the rumors. The
Retirement of Peel with his majority of 100,
and without a blow of an enemy was as a
battle-ship going down during a calm and in
harbor.

Many good liberals and free-traders hoped
that Lord John would not attempt to form a
Ministry,—that he would leave the difficulty
with those who had created it. But he re-
solved to make the attempt. It was made,
and failed, tho' Lord Grey, (recently Lord
Howick) who, it is now well known declined
to act with his old colleague, Lord Palmer-
ston, whose activity and decision is thought by
Lord Grey, and some others, to be somewhat
overt in its character.

So Sir Robert Peel was sent for again, and
thus in the short interval between the last
mail and this we have had two ministerial
resignations. The new Ministry is composed
of the same materials, with the difference that
Lord Stanley has retired, probably sick of
Colonial affairs, and is succeeded by Mr.
Gladstone, a free-trader in theory, an ex-
slaveholder, an importer of Hill Coolies, and
a Puseyite. Lord Wharncliffe, the Presi-
dent of the Council, died in the midst of the
turmoil, partly from excitement. This sends
his son, who represented the West Riding of
Yorkshire, into the Lords, and that great and
important portion of the country will now
send Lord Morpeth as their representative,
and this alone is a great fact. The popula-
ce of the West Riding is equal to that of ten
counties, and its wealth, power and intelli-
gence is more than equal. In my last, I men-
tioned that Lord John Russell had published
an important address to his constituents, the
electors of London, and that Lord Morpeth
had openly given in his adhesion to the
League, neither of these noble Lords imagin-
ing, as I conceive, that they were accelerating
a ministerial Corn Law Crisis.

The leaders of the League have shown
themselves equal to the occasion. They re-
solved to ask a quarter of a million sterling as
a fund. A fortnight since, a meeting was
held at Manchester, and at that meeting £60,-
000 was subscribed. Parliament meets on the 23d. Peel as yet
is mysterious, as is his wont. The protection-
ists are bewildered, and know not what they
would do, or what is to be done to them. In
fact the character of Sir Robert Peel and his
mode of action render it impossible to say
what precise shade the Great Measure will
take. Meanwhile I take this to be of more
importance than half a dozen Oregon ques-
tions. Upon the Oregon question I expressed
myself fully in my last, and will not repeat
myself here.

The very lengthy Message of the President
has been received in a grave spirit both in this
country and in France. The papers have
published volumes of comments, and are still
publishing. Some of us expect from Congress
a vote of censure upon our ancestors for
having dared to colonize North America two
centuries ago! It ought to have been left
for Native Americans to have sprung up from
the soil, as the Athenians boasted they did
from the soil of Greece.

The French Chambers opened last week,
the King delivering a speech studiously
framed to give no offence. The Ministry has
carried the election of President and the other
officials of the Chambers and Committees by
a majority which would seem to promise them
a degree of security in the tenure of office for
the session.

A remarkable event transpired at Rome a
fortnight since. Two men, each demanding
and receiving almost divine honors, met in
the modern Babylon.—The Emperor Nicho-
las, God upon earth of the Greek church, and
the Pope. These potentates had two inter-
views, and wonder of wonders! the Pope, in
some sort, was the advocate of Liberty of
Conscience! He is described as speaking to
the Emperor with pathos and solemnity
touching the most barbarous persecution of
Roman Catholics in Russia, and more espe-
cially in Poland. The Emperor is described
as having disclaimed the idea of persecution
and as having given gratifying assurances of
toleration.

I am, &c., &c.,
AGRICOLA.

From the Jour. Amer. Tem. Union.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

The Rev. Mr. Blanchard, of Cincinnati, is
preaching, and we think with much ability,
against secret societies, and their introduction
into the great cause of Temperance. In the
Cincinnati and New York Organs, both
devoted to the order of the sons of temper-
ance, he is derided and put down with a
sneer on the ground that he knows nothing
about them.

"Can a deaf person," asks the New York
Organ, "criticise the music of an opera he
never heard, without provoking a peal of un-
iversal laughter? What does the Rev. gentle-
man think of those pagan writers, who in the
early stages of Christianity blackened the
Christians with the most atrocious calumnies,
while at the same time, not having re-
ceived any instruction in the Christian re-
ligion, they knew nothing at all about the mat-
ter."

"If the Rev. gentleman can satisfactorily
show that he is a temperate and moral man,
he can obtain access to the very arena of our
order; and then, if he can find any thing to
condemn in it, let him proclaim from the
house-top."

Now this, in our estimation, is the silliest
reasoning, if reasoning it can be called, ever
employed by mortal man; though nothing new.
The Rev. gentleman can satisfactorily show
that he is a temperate and moral man, he
can obtain access to the very arena of our
order; and then, if he can find any thing to
condemn in it, let him proclaim from the
house-top."

The above described specimen was exhib-
ited in Philadelphia in 1839, where we had an
opportunity of examining it. It was in the
possession of the Rev. Thomas P. Hunt,
the distinguished advocate of Temperance.

"Will you come and see?" And thus multi-
tude were hoodwinked, till, in the Morgan
explosion, men were obliged to see.

Paul did not need to be initiated into the
Eleusynian and other heathen mysteries to be
qualified to warn the Ephesians against them
and to exhort them to have nothing to do with
the works of darkness for "whosoever doth
make manifest," or is good for any thing, in
this world, "is light." And had there been a
set of secret churches started, he would have
pounced upon them, and with an eagle's claw
have torn them to pieces. And the wonder is
that among all the thousand sects which have
risen, there have not been secret orders of
Christianity. Mr. Blanchard is right, and the
American mind will by and by pronounce him
right, that temperance societies should in no
sense be secret societies. The extent of the
secrecy is of little consequence. With some
it will be declared great, with others small.—
Says the Cincinnati Organ, "They have no
secrets inconsistent with Christianity."—
"They go no further than Christ did himself,"
(we are glad we are not the authors of the
comparison,) "when, after performing certain
miracles, he told his spectators to tell no one
of his wonderful doings." We heard Rev.
John Chambers of Philadelphia, solemnly de-
clare, in a speech in Brooklyn, before high
heaven, that the only secret of the order of
the sons of temperance was that of recogni-
tion. Was he ignorant or was he honest?—
Are not their meetings held in secret? Is not
the stamp of secrecy placed upon their doings
—upon the disposition of their funds—upon
the rejection or, as it is termed, blackballing
of proposed members? If this is so, why this
continued and labored effort to satisfy the
public that the secrecy is nothing. And why,
if it is nothing, is it necessary for Rev. Mr.
Blanchard to enter into "the very arena of
the order," before he is capable of discussing
its merits? We hope he will go on; and that
other discriminating minds in other parts
of the country, will give this subject a
thorough discussion. Our motto is Paul's,
"Whosoever doth make manifest is light."

Thus much we have thought it our duty to
say in support of Mr. Blanchard, and at a
time when no effort is spared to plan a secret
temperance society in every village, taxing
heavily the initiated, not for temperance, but
for the support of the order; and for it we ex-
pect sneers and sharp arrows. But let them
come. We do not fear them. We want dis-
cussion. Are elective, secret societies need-
ed? Are they useful? Are they not danger-
ous? Will not they, by and by, be ulcers in
the great body? And ought not good temper-
ance men, who have a single eye to the great
cause, to stand aloof from them? And we
want it now, before they get (and they easily
may get) so powerful, that no temperance
man will safely say peep against them.

The Singers of the Pyrenees.

The following account of a choir of travel-
ling singers, is extracted from a German pe-
riodical.

About a year ago, the Paris papers an-
nounced the appearance of a choir of forty
singers, from the valleys of the Pyrenees.—
Since then, these children of the South have
made a circuit, and have let themselves be
heard in Dresden, Leipzig, Nurnburg, Wes-
senfels, &c. It was supposed, by most peo-
ple, that the choir was composed of men, who
sang, in a natural, simple, rough way, the
blunt and songs of their native hills, resem-
bling the often heard Tyrolese singers, and
seeking to awaken an interest by the exhibi-
tion of their national costume, and national
manners. On the contrary, among these
"mountain singers," were treble and alto,
tenor and bass voices; and they did sing "like
birds on the trees," but had evidently been
through a careful course of study. Their
songs did not resemble the shepherd songs of
the Tyrol, but were regular compositions in
the modern style; and the words were not
spoken in the patois of the south of France,
but in pure French. Their costume was per-
haps somewhat altered from that of the Pyre-
neans; it consisted of light-colored pantaloons,
blue blouses, white, wide-neck-handkerchiefs,
and red caps. But their faces wore an un-
mistakable nationality; and their short fingers,
handsome features, and the strength of tone,
and sometimes soft, mellow piano in their
singing, gave an interest which the music it-
self would not have created. Their advertise-
ment was a regular French one, giving out
that the object of their journey was to obtain
money for the "poor shepherds of the valleys,"
(themselves, perhaps,) and announcing that
in their concert "the holy banner," (the holy
banner is in Constantinople, we thought,) would
be brought forward.

The singers marched in order into the hall,
stationed themselves in a semi-circle behind
their banner, (an ordinary red one, with the
words "Singing Society of Bagneres—Civi-
lization—Peace, &c., on it,) and at a signal
from the director, greeted the audience by
putting their hands to their caps. At the end
of the first part, they retired, executing a
somewhat difficult march, to the sound of
their voices. At the end of the concert, another
march (*Pas redoublé de sortie par les 40*
Montagnards, marches et évolutions chantées,
etc.,) with a more difficult step, was per-
formed. On the following day, they de-
parted for Berlin, in order, as they said, to
fulfil a brilliant engagement at the royal op-
era.

The concert was to the whole pleasing;
but many said that it was pleasant to hear
and see such a thing once, but only once.

A Nut For Geologists.

In the Spring of 1839, there was found in a
coal mine, in Luzerne County, Pennsylvania,
embedded in solid rock, 100 feet below the
surface of the ground, a piece of slate, ten
inches square, and one thick, upon one side
of which, were impressions of four bands of
wood or iron, each about two inches wide,
with an interval of a quarter of an inch be-
tween each. Upon each band the marks of
nails, about one and a half inches distant
from each other—the distances being exactly
the same in all—the nails being so disposed
as to form diagonal lines across the parallel
bands. The heads of the nails are about an
inch and a half wide, and annex about one
tenth of an inch above the surface of the wood
or iron, into which they are driven. This re-
sembles wood, having the lines or longitudinal
indentations observable in oak timber.
The adjacent concave impression was de-
stroyed by the miners.

The question is, how can this formation be
accounted for?
The above described specimen was exhib-
ited in Philadelphia in 1839, where we had an
opportunity of examining it. It was in the
possession of the Rev. Thomas P. Hunt,
the distinguished advocate of Temperance.

Agricultural Labor in Great Britain.

In Great Britain, agricultural labor is now
less liberally rewarded than labor in any other
occupation. Not long since, at a cattle
show in the vicinity of Liverpool, a placard
was paraded with a huge wood cut embellish-
ment, headed—"An Agricultural contrast,"
and representing a famished and half-starved
laborer endeavoring to hold, by a chain, a very
fat cow. It was in these words:
"The Liverpool Agricultural Society beg
leave to announce, that they will give a prize
of 250 to that landlord who shall employ
less than 1000 of his tenants in the year 1846."
It was in the winter of 1741, that Francis
Lewis, a signer of the Declaration of Inde-
pendence, and father of Morgan Lewis, late
Governor of N. York, went the whole length
of Long Island Sound to Chatham, on the ice.

The Thomaston Recorder states that the
proprietors of the Georges Canal have made
And on the 17th of July, it is said, a mass
of "snow congealed into ice," lay at Ipswich,
"near four foot thick!"
It was in the winter of 1741, that Francis
Lewis, a signer of the Declaration of Inde-
pendence, and father of Morgan Lewis, late
Governor of N. York, went the whole length
of Long Island Sound to Chatham, on the ice.

The following scraps of poetry have
been overlooked till now. Will the writer
favor us with more as good?

For the Liberty Standard.

THE DYING SLAVE GIRL.

O mother! I am dying now,
Pray stay with me awhile;
Our master will not hush you, if
You stay to watch your child.

I know my child you're dying now,
And with you I will stay;
But in the field, I shall be missed,
And soon be called away.

Many deep stripes, I shall receive,
If I am not found there;
But this for you, my darling child—
I patiently can bear.

Mother, when the sun shall rise again—
To light this world of care;
I shall be freed from bonds, and pains,
To breathe in Heaven's pure air.

I shall be where the Savior reigns,
And see his lovely face;
But can return to you no more,
While Earth's your dwelling place.

Perhaps he soon will call you too,
From wrongs, and griefs away;
The happiness of that blest land,
Will all your toils repay.
August 19, 1845.

IDLE MUSINGS.

In listless hours, when time moves slowly on,
And all seems idle that I gaze upon;
'Tis then, that strange wild thro's come float-
ing o'er

Memory's deep tide, from recollection's shore.
Sad thoughts of perished joys, like withered
flowers

That hang around my childhood's sunny bow-
ers,
Come floating o'er the soul like the sweet
breeze

That play among Arabia's spicy trees.
The bright, the beautiful of days gone by,
Come flitting back before me Fancy's eye;
Once more I live those lovely halcyon days;

Once more I list to hope's sweet aryan lays;
Each form I loved, each once familiar face,
All whom I clasped in friendship's warm em-
brace,

Return to bless me with their cheering smile,
To soothe my sorrows, and my woes beguile.
And oft, amid those shadowy forms, I see
The mild eye of a parent fixed on me;

I hear the accents of a sister's voice,
Which bids my weary, sorrowing heart re-
joice.

Oh, it is sweet to turn the mind away,
And o'er the pages of the past to stray—
To roam through Memory's fields, and gather
there

Some balmy flowers for every present care.
Danville, Aug